

# DAILY REPORT

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GOTODA TO ANNOUNCE PARTICIPATION IN SDI RESEARCH

OW070721 Tokyo KYODO in English 0714 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO -- The government will officially approve at a cabinet meeting Tuesday Japan's participation in the research phase of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) antimissile defense system. After the cabinet meeting, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda will announce the decision to pave the way for both Japanese private companies and government-affiliated research bodies to participate in the SDI research.

The government will then start negotiations with the U.S. Government to conclude a concrete agreement on Japan's participation, which was requested by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in his letter to then Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in March last year. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed Japan's "understanding" of the SDI in his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Los Angeles in January last year.

In his announcement, Gotoda is expected to stress the significance of Japan's participation in the SDI research phase for Japan-U.S. alliance. Gotoda is also expected to give the government's views that participation will not go against Japan's three-point nonnuclear principle and a 1969 Diet resolution for peaceful use of space. The government appreciates the technical and strategic advantages expected from participation in the SDI research. Gotoda is not expected to refer to secrecy protection regarding military technology involved in the SDI research, which will be dealt with under existing relevant laws.

LDP EXTENDS NAKASONE TERM TO OCTOBER 1987

OW051323 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has gained endorsement from his Liberal-Democratic Party to stay in power through October 1987, LDP sources said Friday. The LDP's five major factions went into last-stage consultations Friday to agree on a plan to extend Nakasone's tenure as party president for one more year. Representatives from the five major intraparty groupings agreed to add a new party rule which allows extending the two-year term of office for an LDP leader for one year if two-thirds of LDP Diet members support it, the sources said. The LDP presidency carries with it the post of prime minister in the LDP-controlled Diet.

The LDP's three most prominent figures, Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, party Secretary General Noboru Takeshita and party Executive Council Chairman Shintaro Abe, will meet Monday, September 8, to confirm the agreement, the sources said. The party will adopt the new rule at a meeting of all LDP Diet members on September 11, the opening day of an extraordinary session of the Diet, they said. Nakasone's second two-year term of office was originally due to run out on October 30 under present party rules which limit leadership tenure to four years in two consecutive terms. However, the ruling party has shifted stance to allow Nakasone to stay in power following a landslide victory for the governing party in the July 6 election of both houses of the Diet.

ROK ANGERED BY EDUCATION MINISTER'S REMARKS

## ROK-Japan Diplomatic Crisis

OW080415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su said Monday he will not go to Tokyo for the first South Korea-Japan foreign ministerial meeting Wednesday in protest against what Seoul calls Japan's attempt to "justify" its colonial rule of Korea between 1910 and 1945. Choe notified postponement of the conference in a meeting with Japanese Ambassador Kiyohisa Mikanagi at the Foreign Ministry. Diplomatic sources here wonder if Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will visit Seoul September 20 as scheduled to attend the opening ceremony of the 10th Asian Games hosted by the South Korean capital.

The South Korean action refers to a statement by Japanese Education Minister Masayuki Fujio that South Korea should share the responsibility with Japan for its colonial rule over the Korean peninsula because it was based on a bilateral agreement. South Korean Government leaders described the statement in a Japanese magazine as an "attempt to justify Japan's colonial rule." In the meeting, Choe called the statement "extremely regrettable" and urged the Japanese Government to take "appropriate action" swiftly to resolve the problem, according to Japanese sources.

Choe told Mikanagi he favors postponing the ministerial meeting until a day when it can be held in a "relaxed atmosphere," the sources said. The Japanese envoy asked the foreign minister to reconsider his intention of putting off the ministerial meeting, but the sources said they foresee no change in the South Korean attitude. The sources said the envoy brought a message of Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari. In the message, Kuranari quoted Nakasone as saying the premier looks at the situation with "seriousness." Kuranari also assured Choe that he will make his utmost efforts to settle the diplomatic row.

Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Foreign Minister Choe and other cabinet ministers discussed the matter in an emergency session Sunday and agreed to respond strongly to Fujio and the Japanese Government.

Diplomatic sources here earlier said South Korea will postpone the Choe-Kuranari meeting if Fujio does not resign by Tuesday evening when Choe is scheduled to leave for Tokyo. Fujio said in Tokyo Monday he will not resign but that he expects Nakasone will dismiss him from the Cabinet post. The sources said the Japanese government is considering sending a special envoy here to defuse the crisis.

## Nakasone Fires Fujio

OW081221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO -- In less than seven weeks Japan's outspoken education minister has created tidal waves in the country's delicate relations with China and South Korea. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone took the ax to outspoken Education Minister Masayuki Fujio late Monday, demanding his resignation following strong condemnation from South Korea over a recent remark maintaining that Japan's 1910 annexation of the Korean peninsula was "justified."

Fujio, appointed in the July 22 Cabinet line-up told reporters earlier Monday that he would not take the initiative and resign following the eruption of a diplomatic row between Japan and South Korea over his annexation remark. Afterwards, the education minister was summoned to a meeting at the prime minister's residence and stripped of his first-time portfolio.

A diplomatic row erupted Monday when South Korean officials announced a delay in the first regular Japan-South Korea foreign ministerial meeting scheduled for Thursday in Tokyo. Although senior members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) as well as Fujio's mentors, former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, had called on the education minister to resign, Fujio challenged Nakasone to do the firing himself.

While a number of Cabinet ministers have handed in their resignations in the past, Fujio will become only the third portfolio holder to be "fired" from the job. Nakasone's action is expected to become official after Tuesday, following the completion of formalities including the required "approval" of Emperor Hirohito who is also responsible for endorsing Cabinet appointments. In 1947, Japan's first socialist Prime Minister Tetsu Katayama ordered Agriculture Minister Rikizo to leave his post. Six years later, then-Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida gave another agriculture minister, Kozen Hirakawa, the sack.

The latest controversy stems from an interview Fujio recently gave to the Japanese journal BUNGEI SHUNJU, to be published Wednesday in the monthly's October issue. Fujio touched on a number of controversial issues such as the Nanjing (Nanking) incident and the duty of Cabinet ministers including Nakasone to visit the Yasukini Shrine, Japan's war dead memorial denounced by China and South Korea as a symbol of militarism. However, his remark that Japan annexed Korea in 1910 following an earlier agreement between Korea's emperor and Japan's government representative touched off heated criticism from South Korea, just before the scheduled foreign ministerial meeting with South Korea and Nakasone's attendance at the September 20-21 opening of the Seoul Asian Games.

Shortly after Fujio stormed from the prime minister's residence Monday night, government officials announced that Masajuro Shiokawa, a member like Fujio of Shintaro Abe's political clique within the LDP, will be appointed the new education ministers. Meanwhile in Seoul, newspaper headlines Monday declared that the bilateral foreign ministerial meeting in Tokyo had been canceled in wake of the Fujio problem observers in Japan have pointed out that Fujio, anti-Nakasone in his political stance, has been deliberately attempting to disgrace the prime minister with outspokenness.

Shortly after his appointment in July, Fujio created the first diplomatic problem with China in South Korea in a comment on government approval of a slanted Japanese history textbook prepared by a well-known nationalist group, denounced by the two countries. Fujio said that those countries critical of the textbook should look back and examine their past for acts of invasion similar to that of Japan's.

In an address to the Japan National Press Club in August, Fujio slammed U.S. occupation period policies which he charged had been praised while prewar policies had been denounced as all bad by postwar government officials.

Fujio has also slammed Parent-Teacher Associations (PTA) as "unnecessary" and called on the nation's parents and teachers to install patriotism in the younger generation.

USSR'S MARCHUK BEGINS VISIT, MEETS YANAGIYA

OW080637 Tokyo KYODO in English 0557 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO -- Visiting Soviet Vice Premier Guriy Marchuk told Japan Monday that his country wants to discuss food production development of marine resources and space exploration as well as biotechnology in the coming meeting on scientific and technological cooperation, a Foreign Ministry official said. Marchuk, who is concurrently chairman of the National Science and Technology Commission, also said his nation is interested in discussing medical matters in the bilateral scientific talks, which have been held twice under a 1973 accord on bilateral cooperation. The talks had been suspended since 1982 as part of Japan's sanctions against Moscow in connection with the crackdown in Poland. Previous talks focused on agriculture and nuclear power.

Marchuk proposed the new areas in a meeting with Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kensuke Yanagiya at the Foreign Ministry. Marchuk has been here since Sunday as a guest of the ministry to prepare for the four-day bilateral scientific and technological cooperation talks on September 16-19 in Tokyo, the official said. Yanagiya told Marchuk that it is preferable to promote agriculture and nuclear power first, but added that participants will be able to discuss the new areas freely, the official said. Marchuk said the Kremlin attaches importance to his Japan visit, and he will report on his visit to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and other key leaders, the official said. Marchuk and Yanagiya agreed on the importance of continuing dialogue on the improvement of bilateral relations, the official said. During his stay in Japan until September 13, Marchuk will meet with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and Science and Technology Agency Director General Yataro Mitsubayashi.

MIYAZAWA'S 6 SEP MEETING WITH BAKER VIEWED

OW071049 Tokyo KYODO in English 1040 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] San Francisco, Sept. 6 KYODO -- U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker, in a hurriedly arranged meeting Saturday with Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, urged Japan to expand domestic demand to create increased demand for U.S. products, observers speculated Saturday. Responding to U.S. demand, Miyazawa is believed to have explained details of a comprehensive package of reflationary economic measures to be submitted for discussion at an extraordinary session of the Diet in mid-September, the observers said. Baker is understood to have expressed strong concern over whether Japan is determined to attain its target, worked out early this year, of real economic growth of 4 percent for the current fiscal year, the observers said.

Miyazawa and Baker presumably confirmed the importance of strengthening multilateral surveillance over national economic policies, to which seven industrialized democracies -- Japan, the U.S., Canada, France, Britain, Italy and West Germany -- agreed during the Tokyo Summit in May, they said. In a closed-door meeting which lasted for some two hours and 30 minutes, only Toyo Gyoten, vice finance minister for international affairs, and David C. Mulford, assistant treasury secretary for international affairs, accompanied the Japanese and U.S. finance ministers.

Following the meeting, Miyazawa told a press conference, "We have talked about a wide range of economic issues, such as world economy, monetary situation, Japanese and U.S. economies, and pending issues between Japan and the U.S."

The U.S. has urged Japan to cut its 3.5 percent official discount rate to stimulate its economy following the U.S. reduction of its discount rate by 0.5 points to 5.5 percent August 21 to perk up the faltering U.S. economy. The Miyazawa-Baker meeting was requested by the U.S. side. It was Miyazawa's first meeting with Baker since Miyazawa was appointed finance minister in Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's new cabinet formed after the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's landslide victory in the July 6 national elections.

NEW JSP HEAD DOI COMMENTS ON PLANS FOR PARTY

Tokyo KYODO in English 1141 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO -- Takako Doi was elected leader of the Japan Socialist Party Saturday and told reporters she is determined to rehabilitate it to rival the ruling party of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Doi, who will officially succeed Masahi Ishibashi to become chairwoman on Monday -- the first woman ever to lead a Japanese political party -- was overwhelmingly elected in a ballot of the membership. Her expected confirmation as leader of the no. 1 opposition party brought congratulations from Nakasone and all the other main opposition parties except the communists. Doi, who has the backing of the JSP Executives Committee, garnered 58,670 ballots or about 83 percent of eligible votes cast by about 85,000 party members across the country. The other candidates, Tetsu Ueda, gained 11,748 votes, about 16.7 percent.

The voter turnout reached 84.7 percent, compared to 92.7 percent in the previous chairmanship election in 1981, when Ichio Asukata was named party head. The 57-year-old Doi, often dubbed the "Margaret Thatcher of Japan" collected a sweeping vote of more than 80 percent in the Kansai districts and 76 percent in Tokyo. Ueda conceded defeat in a speech at the party's headquarters, saying he will fully support the new party leadership. But he added, "The election was unfair because the party executives onsidedly the party membership list to the Doi camp." Nakasone, president of the Liberal-Democratic Party, said that the JSP under the new leadership should aim to resolve three issues facing the party -- recognition of the Japan-U.S. security treaty and Japan's Self-Defense Forces, support for nuclear energy and recognition of South Korea.

Following the announcement of the vote, Doi began selecting new party executives by consulting top party officials. Unofficial maneuvers indicated that Tsuruo Yamaguchi, director of the party's Diet Policy Committee, is almost assured of the party's no. 2 post as secretary-general. Commenting on the lineup of the party executive, Doi said, "I'd like to add a woman's post to the party's Central Committee to build up a fresh image." Doi appealed to the party rank and file for the party to establish regional councils consisting of groups that reflect party policies. She said, "These bodies would be required to examine what the public really wants or expects of us." She also stressed the need to set up a committee on party reforms which will be charged to make recommendations on how to rehabilitate the party and produce a report before the annual convention set for December. Referring to the controversial statement by Education Minister Masayuki Fujio on Japan's military actions before and during World War II, Doi said, "I'd like to see how the Nakasone Cabinet handles the matter. Diet action can follow after that." Touching on her feelings at being elected party head, Doi said, "I'd like to aim at being a politician who cares about people. The fact that I'm a woman won't worry me in my job as head of the party." Doi, a former lecturer on constitutional law at Doshisha University in Kyoto, has filled posts such as director of the party's Foreign Affairs Committee and chairwoman of the lower house Special Committee on Prices. She was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1969, and was vice chairwoman under Ishibashi.

TRANSFER OF 150,000 TROOPS TO ECONOMIC WORK VIEWED

SK070450 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2128 GMT 6 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 7 September editorial: "Peaceful Construction and an Epochal Step To Ease Tension"]

[Text] The KPA Supreme Command has taken an important step to have combined KPA units and the units of the Korean People's Security Forces participate in peaceful construction work in the country in a full-fledged manner. In accordance with this step, the troops of KPA divisions and brigades and of the Korean People's Security Forces, which number more than 150,000, are moving to the important fronts of socialist economic construction from frontline areas and outposts.

This step has been taken to make the fatherland much more prosperous and to promote the people's happy life and welfare by accelerating socialist construction in our country. This is our people's peace-loving ideal and aspiration for easing tension on the Korean peninsula and for preserving durable peace there this year, the year of international peace.

While taking this step, the KPA Supreme Command expressed a will to take a greater and much more advanced step in Korea for peace if the United States and the South Korean authorities take as equal a peaceful step as we did or if they take a certain step to ease tension in Korea at a time when our vast troops are being mobilized for peaceful construction work.

The recent step for removing a large number of troops from frontline areas and from outposts to have them participate in peaceful construction work was taken under militant circumstances in which socialist construction in our country has reached a new, higher stage and in which the great task of much more rapidly developing the people's economy as a whole by achieving ahead of schedule at the earliest possible date the assignment for socialist economic construction has been set forth by the party.

Our KPA soldiers have performed brilliant exploits by displaying mass heroism and devotion by advancing to socialist construction sites, including the construction site for the Nampo lockgate. The recent step will greatly contribute to much more firmly consolidating the socialist material and technical foundations in our country, to solidifying the country's peace and security, and to achieving happiness and prosperity for posterity, generation after generation.

The recent step for having a large number of KPA and Korean People's Security Forces soldiers participate in peaceful construction work under circumstances in which the situation is strained reflects the consistent peace-loving stand of our party and the government of the republic and will greatly help to ease tension in Korea and preserve durable peace there. Our people ardently support and welcome the step taken by the KPA Supreme Command and sincerely hope that this step will positively contribute to accelerating socialist construction in the country and to easing tension in Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim II-song has taught: Today our people have exerted every possible effort to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, to eliminate the danger of war, and to achieve the country's peaceful reunification. Easing tension and preserving and solidifying durable peace in Korea are a consistent policy and an invariable stand firmly pursued and assumed by our party and the government of the republic. Only by preserving and solidifying peace can we successfully forge ahead with socialist construction to achieve the prosperity of the fatherland and pioneer a peaceful phase to achieve the fatherland's reunification.

Desiring to ease tension in Korea and peacefully resolve the people's internal question through dialogue and negotiations, we have exerted every possible effort to achieve this end. This year alone, as an important step to alleviate tension, we decided to stop large-scale military exercises in the entire northern half of the republic, beginning 1 February, and to suspend all military exercises while the North-South dialogue is in progress. We then urged the South side to respond to this. In June, we advanced a proposal for holding talks between persons in military authority who hold real power in the military sector in the North and South, to stop military exercises and the act of increasing military capability, and to discuss the question of reducing troops and armaments.

Failure to implement our repeated steps to ease tension and preserve peace is entirely due to this policy of the United States and the South Korean authorities for confrontation and war. Instead of responding to our sincere effort to ease tension, the United States, and the South Korean authorities have worked toward accelerating war preparations under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion and toward heightening tension.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to increase military capabilities more than 40,000 U.S. troops and regular local mercenary army troops, which number nearly 1 million, have constantly assumed a posture of mobilization in South Korea, and more than 1,000 nuclear weapons have been deployed there. In accordance with a newly formulated tactical plan for an intensive surprise offensive, all troops in South Korea have been reorganized into offensive troops; mobile power and nuclear military capability have been strengthened; and 180,000 commando troops have been newly activated.

Today more than 80 to 90 percent of U.S. forces and puppet army troops have been deployed in forward areas near the Military Demarcation Line, thus assuming a combat posture for launching offensive tactical operations for northward invasion at any time. In addition to South Korea, the United States has continuously increased military capabilities at many military bases on the Japanese mainland, on Okinawa, and in the Pacific region, aiming at the Korean Peninsula.

Clamorously babbling about the North's armed infiltration and provocations with the Asian Games as the momentum, the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets stepped up anticommunist confrontation and war rackets. On 1 and 5 September, the U.S. imperialists had warships of the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet visit Pusan port with the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" and the battleship "New Jersey" as the principal axis. Following this, they plan to stage a large scale naval mobile exercise on the East Sea during the Asian Games by mobilizing more than 30 warships with this aircraft carrier and battleship as the pivotal point.

Today the Korean peninsula has become the most strained and acute area in the world, and a dangerous situation had developed to the effect that a war might be touched off at any time. Those concerned have increased military capabilities under the pretext of countering the threat of southward invasion. Our recent step once again proved that this threat is fictitious.

The fighting goal of our party and people is to accelerate socialist construction. Our people very dearly value the revolutionary gains they have won through blood and sweat through a grim and protracted struggle, and they do not want to reduce them to ruins. While ardently desiring durable peace, our people are carrying out projects everywhere for construction of many lasting edifices. This eloquently proves that they do not want war, nor do they intend to attack the South.

By refusing to accept our proposal for holding talks between those in military authority -- a proposal for taking a step toward detente in the military sectors -- the United States and the South Korean authorities have admitted that what they desire is not peace but war.

Originally, we intended to use KPA troops for the country's economic construction by greatly reducing them if signs of reduced tension in Korea began to surface as a result of the convocation of talks between those in military authority as proposed by us. Under circumstances in which the United States and the South Korean authorities have not responded to this, we have been compelled to have KPA soldiers participate in peaceful construction work in the country wearing military uniforms.

It is clear to everyone that if the United States and South Korean authorities had responded to our proposal for holding talks between those in military authority by showing interest in alleviating tension, an epochal phase would have opened in preserving and solidifying peace and security on the Korean peninsula. Instead of traversing the road of confrontation and war by clamorously babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, the United States and the South Korean authorities should respond to our proposal for holding talks between those in military authority and should take a step toward reduced tension, responding to our epochal step to alleviate tension in order to carry out peaceful construction work.

Undoubtedly, if the North and South of Korea repeatedly take measures to ease tension and if these measures are expanded, the feelings of mistrust and confrontation will be dispelled between them, understanding and trust will develop, and the road to peace and peaceful reunification will open gradually.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should stop their advertisement of the threat of southward invasion, which no one will believe, and maneuvers for confrontation and war, and should not use for their impure aim the period when vast troops are being mobilized for peaceful construction work as a result of implementation of the step of the KPA Supreme Command.

It is a great honor and matchless source of pride for our KPA soldiers to participate in the socialist construction battle for the prosperity and development of the fatherland and for the happiness of the people. Today our people are assigned the worthwhile fighting task of much more firmly consolidating the material and technical foundations of socialism and of achieving the prosperity of the fatherland by quickly completing the construction of important edifices and by achieving ahead of schedule the magnificent 10-point prospective goal of socialist economic construction set forth at the Sixth Plenary Session of the WPK Central Committee.

The soldiers of the People's Army, who have dashed to socialist construction sites with a new faith and mettle in accordance with the step taken by the KPA Supreme Command, should loyally return the confidence shown by the party and the leader by brilliantly performing the honorable duty assigned them by creating a new construction speed with the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance. All the people should highly display the traditional spirit of accord between the army and people by greeting the soldiers of the People's Army, who have advanced to peaceful construction sites with the feelings of blood kin, and by sincerely aiding them.

The noble revolutionary spirit to be displayed by KPA soldiers in the sacred struggle to safeguard the fatherland and to much more successfully build the country, and the achievements to be attained by them in this struggle will shine forever amid the prosperity of the fatherland and the endless happiness of our people.

PYONGYANG WANTS TO HOST 8 OF 23 OLYMPIC EVENTS

OW080829 Tokyo KYODO in English 0824 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 8 KYODO -- North Korea wants to host eight sports events out of the total 23 Olympic sports items in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, North Korean sports sources said Monday. According to the sources, Pyongyang has such sports as wrestling, boxing, gymnastics and rhythmic gymnastics in mind in addition to the International Olympic Committee (IOC)-proposed four sports -- table tennis and archery events and parts of the soccer and cycling competitions. One top sports official said some sports in which there are both men's and women's competition can be divided between the two nations. He also said North Korea is now in the process of constructing Olympic facilities like a main stadium, soccer stadium, athletes' village and facilities for press people.

The fourth round of sports talks between North and South Korea under the initiative of the IOC should be held soon so that the situation can be settled at a general assembly of the IOC slated for mid-October in Lausanne, Switzerland, the official said. While the IOC proposed that the communist North stage the specified four events after the third round of the sports talks last June, Pyongyang later upped its demand for the number of sports it wishes to host.

ANNIVERSARY OF CULTURAL PACT WITH USSR MARKED

SK051022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA) -- Papers in Pyongyang dedicate signed articles to the 30th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Noting that the conclusion of this agreement marked an important occasion in expanding and developing cultural exchange and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union, NODONG SINMUN says:

Our people rejoice over the multilateral and constant expansion and development of cultural exchange and cooperation between the DPRK and the USSR over the past 30 years. Today cultural exchange and cooperation between the two countries are constantly developing in scope in the interests of the two peoples and in conformity with the demand of socialist and communist construction. Cultural exchange and cooperation have been developing on a new stage since the Soviet visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the meetings between the leaders of the party and state of the two countries in Moscow in particular. They strengthen the friendship between the peoples of the two countries and actively inspire them in the struggle to accelerate socialist construction and defend world peace.

Today the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev have made great achievements in the endeavours to implement the decisions of the 27th party congress. Our people sincerely congratulate the fraternal Soviet people upon their successes. Pursuing the consistent peaceloving foreign policy, the Soviet party and government actively strive to prevent a new world war and ensure a durable peace and security in the world. The Korean people firmly support peaceloving initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union.

MINJU CHOSON says the Korean people will in the future, too, make all efforts to develop and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet people in all domains of science, education, literature and art.

VIOLENCE REPORTED IN BUDDHIST, STUDENT PROTESTS

## Riot Police Storm Temple

HK081150 Hong Kong AFP in English 1134 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 8 (AFP) -- Riot police Monday stormed a Buddhist temple in Seoul firing barrages of tear gas bombs to break up an anti-government rally by several hundred Buddhist monks, Buddhist sources said. The monks were protesting alleged government control of the nation's Buddhist temples. They also demanded the immediate release of three Buddhist priests arrested by police recently for allegedly taking part in anti-government demonstrations in the port city of Inchon, west of Seoul, early in May, the sources said. Riot police stormed the temple, firing barrages of teargas bombs to break up the protest.

Some 2,000 Buddhist Monks had gathered at the Hae-in-Sa Temple, some 300 kilometers (180 miles) south of Seoul, one of the nation's most important Buddhist temples, Sunday, to adopt a resolution demanding the repeal of a law governing control of the nation's temples and their land, press reports said. The Chogye Sect, the nation's dominant Buddhist organization, was demanding the "autonomy of Buddhist religion" in the country without government interference. The Buddhist sources said that no priest could be appointed to head one of the nation's 1,000 temples without approval from the government. The post of chief abbot of the Chogye Sect had been held by a priest cooperative with the government, but last month a new leader, 50-year-old Su Ui-hyun, replaced him. The new chief abbot reportedly declared that he would fight for the restoration of Buddhism "for the people and not for the government."

The Buddhist Monks are also said to still bear a grudge over a crackdown by President Chon Tu-hwan during his rise to power in 1980, in which several dozen monks were arrested for allegedly being corrupt and immoral. They had been accused of misappropriating vast temple fortunes and also of harbouring concubines.

## Students Clash With Police

HK051420 Hong Kong AFP in English 1402 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sep 5 (AFP) -- Riot police clashed Friday with 300 dissident students who oppose the Asian Games taking place in Seoul later this month, eyewitnesses said. The half-hour campus confrontation broke out after the students set up a committee to oppose the Asian Games, scheduled to take place September 20 to October 5. There were no immediate reports of injuries or arrests. Eyewitnesses said 200 riot police stormed the campus through the back gate, as students threw stones and molotov cocktails at another contingent of police at the front. Police retaliated with tear gas.

The students shouted slogans including "Let's fight to oppose the Asiad" and "Let's drive out the U.S. imperialists." The demonstrators were also opposed to the special parliamentary committee on constitutional revision, denouncing it as an attempt by President Chon Tu-hwan's government to prolong its rule.

After dispersing the demonstrators, scores of police were seen guarding the school's gymnasium, where the Asiad volleyball event will be held. It was the first time dissident students had launched a committee to prevent the Asian Games, which they say has heightened tension with communist North Korea while hitting the nation's poor and underprivileged.

A similar demonstration involving 200 students was reported Friday at state-run Seoul National University, where the Asian Games table tennis event is to take place.

Police sources said an estimated 1,000 dissident students are bent on taking part actively in anti-Asiad demonstrations during the games. They also said police have decided to break up any student unrest in its early stages by storming campuses -- a departure from their earlier policy of avoiding university grounds.

In another development Friday, police set up a road block around the Asian Games athletes' village in southeastern Seoul and strictly controlled traffic. The road block will be extended to the area comprising the nearby Olympic stadium and all facilities, while nearby roads will be guarded by an estimated 8,000 special security troops.

#### Policeman Held Temporarily

SK070212 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Violent demonstrations by students are once again taking place on campuses and streets since the opening of the fall semester, opposing the coming Asian Games and calling for democratization.

Approximately 2,900 students of 11 universities across the country staged demonstrations separately Friday, destroying school facilities and a police box. At least, 14 of the student demonstrators were taken into by [as published] police in Seoul for having joined in the violent demonstrations.

At the state-run Seoul National University, about 1,000 students gathered at the Acropolis Plaza to attend a stumping for the upcoming election of the students association around 1 p.m. Friday. The meeting lasted for three hours.

The gathering was followed by demonstration by some 200 students on the campus.

Approximately 300 students of Sogang University continued their protest overnight at the school's main hall, demanding for the immediate release of their fellow students who were taken by police.

They also called for a stop to the inspecting of their campus by investigation authorities. A policeman, Sin Ki-chol, 24, of the Mapo Police Station, was held as a hostage by the students. The students dispersed by themselves early yesterday morning.

A police report showed that about 10 Chungang University students, with their faces masked with handkerchiefs, broke into the offices of professors around 4 p.m. Friday and destroyed many desks, windows and other facilities. The violence occurred following a rally by some 200 students.

Similar radical acts were committed by some 20 students at the Ansong campus of Chungang University. There they assaulted a professor who had tried to persuade them not to resort such "savage" activities.

About 250 students of Yonsei University and Ewha Womans University took to the streets in front of an inter-city bus terminal in Pulkwang-dong, northwestern Seoul, around 6:40 p.m. chanting anti-government, anti-American and anti-Asian Games slogans.

They hurled stones and molotov cocktails into the Taejo police box and a combat police bus.

FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING WITH JAPAN POSTPONED

SK080923 Seoul YONHAP in English 0839 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 8 (YONHAP) -- South Korea Monday notified Japan of its decision to postpone the first regular Korean-Japanese foreign ministers' meeting, which had been scheduled for later this week in Tokyo. Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su called in Japanese Ambassador Kiyohisa Mikanagi on Monday to deliver the decision in a protest against Japanese Education Minister Masauki Fujio's latest remarks concerning Japan's takeover of Korea early this century.

Fujio, in another inflammatory statement concerning Japan's neighbors, sought to justify Japan's 1910 annexation of Korea, which led to 35 years of colonial rule. In an interview with the popular Japanese monthly magazine BUNGEI SHUNJU, Fujio contended that the annexation was based on a "formal agreement" between the two countries and that Korea should share responsibility for the action. Choe told the Japanese envoy that Fujio's "outrageous" remarks have created a "serious and important problem in the basic relations" between the two nations and have greatly stirred up the Korean people's sentiments against Japan. Under the circumstances, Choe said, the foreign ministers meeting, slated for Wednesday and Thursday, is considered inappropriate. Even if it were held, he said, it would hardly produce any useful results.

The Korean foreign minister also delivered a strong protest from his government, demanding that Tokyo take steps acceptable to the Korean Government and people in the interest of amicable relations and the future of the two neighboring countries. A Foreign Ministry spokesman, in accordance with established diplomatic practice, declined to reveal specifically what steps Tokyo should take. He implied, however, that Seoul would demand more than a simple apology or a formal clarification of the matter. In response, the Japanese ambassador told Choe that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari take the situation seriously and regret the controversy it has caused to Korean-Japanese relations. Appropriate measures are being taken by the Japanese Government, the ambassador added. The Korean Government's protest against Fujio's statement followed a high-level meeting on Sunday. In the meeting, presided over by Prime Minister No Sin-yong and attended by the ministers of foreign affairs, education, and culture and information, the participants agreed to take strong countermeasures.

NORTH'S DIPLOMACY AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT VIEWED

SK050041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] With only two weeks left until the opening of the Seoul Asiad, North Korea is now engaged in a hectic diplomatic swing to muster support from its allies concerning its policy on inter-Korean questions. Particularly eye-opening are its activities in Harare, Zimbabwe, where the summit of the non-aligned countries is now being held.

North Korea is planning to sponsor what it calls an "International Conference for Nuclear-Free Peace on the Korean Peninsula" in Pyongyang for three days starting Sept 6.

North Korea is desperately attempting to capitalize on the Pyongyang meeting and the non-aligned summit as forums of propaganda to garner support from neutral and Third World nations for its long-winded call of the withdrawal of American troops in South Korea.

For the projected three-day Pyongyang conference, North Korea has been intensifying "invitation diplomacy" to attract as many foreign delegates as possible to the internationally little-known meeting.

Around the end of last month, North Korea invited a delegation from the Finnish People's Democratic League, a delegation of the Danish Socialist Democratic Party, and a government delegation from Guinea. On Sept 1, it also invited a "revolutionary government delegation" from Tanzania and a "delegation of grand national conference" from Romania. Most of the foreign delegates were received by North Korean head Kim Il-song and Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin.

Timed with the opening of the non-aligned summit, North Korea invited the heads of diplomatic missions from the non-aligned nations, stationed in Pyongyang, to a reception on Sept 1.

At the unusual gathering of foreign diplomats, North Korean officials called for their government's support for the pullout of U.S. troops from the South. They then laid the entire blame for the suspension of inter-Korean dialogue on South Korea.

The South-North talks on the different channels of the Red Cross, parliamentarians, economic officials and sports delegates have been deadlocked for several months since North Korea unilaterally suspended them, carping on the annual ROK-U.S. "Team Spirit" Exercise.

North Korean diplomats dispatched to Harare, the place of the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit, are notably busy making contacts with other delegates to gain support for the North Korean formula on Korean reunification. North Korea is a member of the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement, which is the largest voting group in the United Nations.

Pak Song-chol, vice president and also a leader of the North Korean delegation to the non-aligned meeting, has been intensively lobbying influential figures of the non-aligned world since his arrival in Harare on Aug 26.

On Aug 26 and 27, Deputy Premier-Foreign Affairs Minister Kim Yong-nam, also in Harare met in sequence with foreign ministers of Zimbabwe, Yugoslavia, Cuba and other countries.

What North Korea seeks to achieve in the on-going non-aligned summit was well indicated in commentaries in the NODONG SINMUN, organ of the North Korean Workers Party.

On the opening day of the non-aligned summit, the daily expressed fervent hope that the North Korean calls for the withdrawal of the American forces will be accepted in the non-aligned forum.

In an editorial, the organ contended, "The realization of peaceful unification of the divided Korean peninsula is the most urgent international issue to be solved at this time."

It went on to say that North Korea believes that the non-aligned countries will show solidarity in support for the North Korean position.

At the climax of its propaganda, North Korea declared its boycott of the Seoul Asian Games through Pyongyang Radio on Monday, the deadline for entry to the Asiad.

Such North Korean manoeuvres are felt to pour cool water on the festival of the Asian peoples, which will begin Sept 20.

**PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM TOUR, MEDICAL CHECKUP**

BK311402 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 31 August 86

[Text] U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, who paid official visits to Yugoslavia and Romania at the invitation of Mr Branko Mikulic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, and of Mr Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, returned to Rangoon by air at 1435 today. The prime minister was welcomed at Rangoon Airport by U Sein Lwin, joint general secretary of the Burma Socialist Program Party and secretary of the State Council; members of the Council of Ministers led by Thura U Tun Tin and Thura U Kyaw Htin, deputy prime ministers; deputy ministers; personnel from the military and civilian circles; Mr Nicholas M. Fenn, British ambassador to Burmal Mr Yves Rodrigues, French ambassador to Burma; Dr Walther von Marschall, FRG ambassador to Burma; Mr (Miroslav Dracolin), charge d'affaires of the Yugoslav Embassy; Mr (Marias Petr), charge d'affaires of the Romanian Embassy; and Mr (David Long), charge d'affaires of the Singapore Embassy.

Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, after his official visits to Yugoslav and Romania, also visited the FRG and France, and had a medical checkup in Britian.

**VOPB MARKS PARTY 47TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY**

BK171452 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Unattributed "The Path of March Shown by 47 Years of History"]

[Text] The Burma Communist Party [BCP], which raised to a new level the course of history regarding the struggle of the people of all nationalities in Burma against imperialism, feudalism, and reactionary rule, is now 47 years old. The history of the BCP, the oldest political organization in Burma, is marked by a tortuous path of various overt and underground struggles, including armed struggle. On this auspicious day of pride and inspiration, we pay our solemn tribute to the fallen comrade martyrs who laid down their lives along the 47-year-old tourtuous path strewn with sacrifices of all kinds. May they be enshrined in glory eternally!

While paying tribute to the glorious martyrs, we also extend our heartfelt revolutionary salutations to the party members; the combatants of the People's Army; the allies, the patriots, and the indigenous people throughout the country who are opposing and waging all forms of struggle against the military government.

It is true that although the struggle has been waged for many years and at the risk of many lives, the great cause of the thousands of martyrs and the entire people have not yet achieved victory. But, the long course of history has already proven that only the communist party -- and no other -- is capable of establishing a people's democratic republic in Burma.

The party has experienced numerous twists and turns and ups and downs along its tortuous revolutionary path which is approaching its half a century mark. However, unlike the early days of its inception, the present situation does not require the party to operate clandestinely or in secrecy for its survival. Not only has the party been time-tested and have rich experience, it also has a line which integrates Marxist-Leninist-Mao Zedong thought with the concrete stalwart people's army which not only fought in the resistance war against the Japanese fascists but also the revolutionary war for more than 38 years.

Thus, a review of the past 47 years of history ensures party members that they have nothing to fear from or worry about regarding the difficulties that may lie ahead. They can be more confident that the party and the masses can overcome any sort of difficulty. In contrast to this, the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] one-party dictator military government -- the common enemy of the entire people -- continues to face one inextricable problem after another.

In practice, the military clique can no longer put up a pretense about or claim that the country is free from dependence on imperialists -- a boast made by all consecutive reactionary governments. It has become clear that they cannot do without imperialist aid and assistance in not only military and economic matters but also in social; political, and all other spheres.

This is evident from the fact that 40 percent of the investments projected in the 20-year long-term plan of the BSPP one-party dictator military government is to be financed through external loans. It is understood from the clues in the words of the so-called ministers that in recent times the military government has had headaches over external loans. Loans constitute half of their total annual foreign exchange earnings while more than one fourth of overseas spending is financed by foreign loans. Moreover, more than (?30) percent of the annual foreign aid and loans is being used to pay back loans. They will no longer be able to settle their debts without loans.

In trade, Burma is unable to counter the repercussions from the market manipulation of major imperialist countries and is fighting hard just to not be swamped under by the effects. Burma's rice exports plummeted drastically even though the rice war has barely begun. Income from rice exports in the last fiscal year fell by about 24 percent. Total income from exports in 1984-85 was 3.6 billion kyat, but the trends indicate that it will only be about (?2.5) billion kyat in 1985-86.

Naturally under such conditions, foreign exchange reserves and gold bullion in the military government's hands have dried up. The present foreign exchange and gold reserves of the military government are very low and cover only about 1-month worth of imports listed by the military government. It is indeed also shocking to learn that the total repayable foreign debt is 60 times the total of foreign exchange and gold reserves on hand.

However, the military clique is not affected by the declining economy in the country. It is only the people of all nationalities in Burma who directly bear its brunt.

The world oil price has fallen by half this year, but the price of oil and oil products has doubled in Burma. The import of raw materials has also fallen because of the burden of foreign debt and lessening foreign exchange reserves. The reduction in imports has led to a shortage of industrial raw materials and consequently of industrial goods such as cigarettes and soap. Their prices have spiralled unbelievably. Is it not so?

Under such conditions, the so-called state economic enterprises under the military government take billions of kyat in loans from local banks just for domestic use and, as a result, the military government has to continue printing its own currency to meet the demand. The military government officially claims that the inflation rate is 7 percent, but foreign observers believe it is between 20 and 30 percent. Even worse than this is the pernicious policy of the military clique regarding the local currency. The people live in fear and have no confidence in local currency notes. Rumors that the 75 and 25 kyat notes will be demonetized have spread to all parts of the country and people are haunted by them.

As economic difficulties worsened, crime rates have also soared to such an extent that the military government can no longer cover them up. Of the crimes that have spread from rural to urban areas and from small towns to big cities, the ones that stand out most are the corruption and bribery cases of the BSPP bureaucrats. These cases are so rampant that they have to be discussed even in their own rubber-stamp assembly. Actually, these cases are small when compared in quantity and extent of depravity to the corrupt practices of the leaders of the military clique.

Recently when the news of Duvalier of Haiti, Marcos of the Philippines, and Suharto of Indonesia were making headlines, some observers earnestly waited for the news about Burma. But only the news about the top boss of the military clique going on a tour of Europe in that period cropped up. The suppression of the media in Burma is even worse than under Marcos and Suharto, and therefore nothing came out into the open. Perhaps, the military clique's G-3 [automatic rifle] democracy is still potent for the moment.

Under such a democracy of the BSPP, the people will continue to live in the dark. Likewise, the welfare, economic, social, education, health, and other conditions of the people can never be good or pleasant as long as the military government exists.

If we look at the 24-year rule of the BSPP military clique, it is evident that the military clique not only does not want to transfer state power to anyone, it also does not want to share it even with other reactionaries. Therefore, practice has shown that to fight the government, which usurped power with arms and is propped up by all sorts of imperialists, the people have no other choice than to resort to armed struggle.

The indigenous people can establish a new Burma where people are completely free, which is fully democratic, which has equality for all nationalities, which has genuine unity among nationalities, and is peaceful and prosperous only if the common enemy -- the BSPP one-party dictator military government -- is toppled. For this reason, the BCP's Third National Party Congress laid down the following task to be implemented.

We must keep our military tasks as the central pillar and integrate them with all other tasks; strengthen and build the party, the army, the cadre force, and the base area; expand while strengthening our own forces; carry out an extensive guerrilla warfare behind enemy lines and extend and build up guerrilla bases; and unanimously unite with all the armed revolutionary forces as well as the patriotic forces throughout the country and start to direct the fight against the common enemy -- the military government -- and attain even greater victories without fail.

HENG SAMRIN, HUN SEN GREET NONALIGNED COUNTRIES

BK030800 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0442 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Sep (SPK) -- On the occasion of the holding of the Eighth Nonaligned Movement Summit, PRK Council of State Chairman Heng Samrin sent a message to the movement's member states expressing the Cambodian Government's position within this great community of nonaligned nations. The message was sent to 63 countries and national liberation movements.

"Born out of a general election," the message reads, "the PRK Government which controls the whole Cambodian territory is the only one entitled to represent the Cambodian people in all international fora. Through its policy of peace, independence, and nonalignment, it should retake its legitimate place at all meetings of the nonaligned countries.

"However, aware of its responsibility within the great community of nonaligned countries, the PRK to [as received] foil the divisive and diversionary maneuvers of the enemy forces attempting through the expedient of the so-called 'Cambodia problem' and other minor problems to divert the efforts of the nonaligned countries from current urgent tasks.

"For this reason, the PRK regards as relevant and wise the decision of the sixth and seventh nonaligned summits to keep the Cambodia seat vacant and, therefore, agrees for the time being to maintain this decision. For its part, in spite of this voluntary absence at the meetings of the nonaligned countries, the PRK will continue to make all efforts to contribute in a dignified manner to the common struggle of our movement for peace, national independence, and economic and social progress."

On the same occasion, Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State, and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, also sent messages to Z. Singh and Rajiv Gandhi, president and prime minister of India, appreciating the historic role India played during the past 3 years in its capacity as the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement as well as its active contributions to the movement.

In another message sent to Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, Chairman Hun Sen stated:

"We sincerely would like to express our best wishes to your excellency and to the Zimbabwean people on the election of Zimbabwe to the post of chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. We firmly believe that under your leadership, the Nonaligned Movement will become firmer in its struggle for peace, disarmament, national independence, democracy, and social progress."

HUN SEN GREETS VIETNAM ON ANNIVERSARIES

BK030950 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs, Comrade Hun Sen, recently sent a message of greetings to Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, SRV minister of foreign affairs, on the 41st anniversary of the August Revolution and the 2 September National Day of the SRV. The message read:

The victory of the August Revolution and the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on 2 September 1945 constituted a resounding historical event of the Vietnamese people who waged a persistent struggle full of heroism and great sacrifices for independence, peace, and socialism. It is a victory of the correct revolutionary line drawn up by the CPV, founded and led by President Ho Chi Minh.

I take the opportunity on this occasion to express profound gratitude to the CPV, the SRV Government, and the fraternal Vietnamese people for providing the Cambodian people with both moral and material assistance and support in the cause of defending and building the Cambodian fatherland. I highly appreciate the policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation pursued by the SRV and thank you for your personal efforts in the tireless diplomatic struggle aimed at protecting the rights and raising the prestige of the PRK and the three Indochinese countries in the defense and establishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

I am glad to note that the relations and cooperation between the two foreign ministries are strengthening and becoming more effective, thus contributing to the victory of the revolution of each country for independence, peace, and socialism.

May the bonds of militant solidarity and special friendship between Cambodia and Vietnam and among the three Indochinese countries last forever. I wish you and your colleagues good health and more successes in your lofty cause.

**Chea Sim Greetings**

BK030850 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the August Revolution and the 2 September Independence Day of Vietnam, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, has sent a greetings message to Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Presidium. The message noted:

I would like to extend warmest and most cordial greetings to the comrade chairman, all members of the VFF committee, and the fraternal Vietnamese people. The victory of the August Revolution constituted a great achievement of the Vietnamese people in their valiant struggle against the feudalists, French colonialists, and Japanese fascists. The victory of the August Revolution greatly contributed to the collapse of the era of the imperialists' colonial system. This is also a common victory of the three Indochinese countries' militant solidarity.

Thanks to the victory of the August Revolution, the SRV -- the first worker-peasant state in Asia -- was born through the historic declaration of independence read by President Ho Chi Minh on 2 September 1945. Since then, despite some difficulties caused by the imperialists' and expansionists' policy of intervention and encirclement, the Vietnamese people under the wise leadership of the CPV have successfully made achievements in all fields in their socialist construction.

The all-around development made by the Cambodian revolution during the past nearly 8 years is attributable to the sincere assistance of the Vietnamese party, government, front, and people.

The entire Cambodian people express their gratitude to the Vietnamese party, government, front, and people and wish the VFF Central Committee, party, government, and fraternal people of Vietnam greater victories and good health. May the Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation further strengthen and last forever.

HUN SEN RECEIVES VISITING UN DELEGATION

BK030750 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0455 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Sep (SPK) -- Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministries and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, received in Phnom Penh Tuesday morning the delegation representing the UN secretary general led by Dr T. Kunugi, who is on an official visit to Cambodia. On this occasion, Hun Sen welcomed the delegation and said its visit held great significance to the relations between the Cambodian people and this world organization.

Dr Kunugi, in his speech, said he was satisfied with the progress made by the PRK with the new and happy life the Cambodian people are enjoying now. The delegation left Phnom Penh the same day, concluding its week-long visit to Cambodia during which it held talks with Chheng Phon, minister of information and culture, and Kong Sam-ol, minister attached to the cabinet of the Council of Ministers in charge of agriculture. It also held talks with leaders of the Ministry of Agriculture and of the Cambodia Red Cross and went to Kandal Province.

REPORT ON CHEA SIM VISIT TO POLAND

BK011414 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] According to a report from Warsaw, on 27 August Comrade Tadeusz Porebski, Political Bureau member of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee and chairman of the group of PZPR deputies in the National Assembly of Poland, the Sejm, met with members of the Cambodian National Assembly delegation visiting Warsaw, capital of the Polish People's Republic, at the invitation of the Sejm. Comrade Tadeusz Porebski spoke about the efforts of the Sejm to realize the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress and to settle important issues of Poland's socioeconomic development, and about the activities of Sejm members.

Comrade Chea Sim, head of the Cambodian National Assembly delegation, briefed Comrade Tadeusz Porebski on the political, social, and economic situation in Cambodia, on the activities of Cambodian national assembly members, and on the endeavors of the KPRP to ensure conditions for the nation's harmonious and peaceful development.

On the same day, the delegation of the Cambodian National Assembly met with Comrade Tadeusz Olechowski, Polish deputy foreign minister. The talks concentrated on bilateral relations. The two sides exchanged views on a number of international issues.

Received by Malinowski

BK290716 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Aug (SPK) -- The Cambodian parliamentary delegation led by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, currently on an official friendship visit to the Polish People's Republic, was received last Tuesday in Warsaw by Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Polish National Assembly. During the meeting, the two sides noted the good prospects and favorable conditions for deepening and developing the cooperation between the Polish and Cambodian National Assemblies in particular, and between the two countries in general.

CGDK STATEMENT ON INDOCHINA CONFERENCE

BK010254 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 31 Aug 86

[31 August "Statement of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the 'so-called' foreign ministerial conference of the Indochinese countries" -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Vietnamese authorities recently held another so-called foreign ministerial conference of the Indochinese countries in Hanoi and issued a joint communique. The CGDK government would like to issue the following statement on this matter:

1. Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk had noted that there is nothing new in this joint communique since it has not shown Vietnamese flexibility.
2. As the world knows, the so-called foreign ministerial conference of the Indochinese countries as well as all other matters in Laos and Cambodia, which are controlled and occupied by Vietnam, are all ordered and organized by Vietnam.
3. The Hanoi authorities have further posed themselves as the masters of the Indochinese Federation by persistently demanding the elimination of one of the three CGDK factions. In fact, what they want is to make the CGDK surrender to them. Having failed to realize their aim of crushing the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces on the battlefield, they have tried to fulfill this aim through diplomatic maneuvers. Their main aim is to weaken the Democratic Kampuchean patriotic resistance forces so that they can crush and occupy Cambodia forever.
4. The Vietnamese announcement of the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia in 1990 is only deceitful propaganda. This Vietnamese promise is just the continuation of their diplomatic maneuver of getting everything by hook or by crook. The world knows well that Vietnamese promises are unreliable. The Hanoi authorities' diplomatic affair only serves their aim of winning on the battlefield. The Vietnamese have never kept their promises -- the 1954 Geneva agreement, the 1962 agreement in Laos, the 1973 Paris agreement, Vietnam's solemn promise in 1967 that it would respect Cambodian territorial integrity within the then current frontiers, Pham Van Dong's promise made in 1978 to Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries that Vietnam would not attack Cambodia -- all these promises were broken.

5. The Hanoi communique is also an attempt to threaten those countries which support the Cambodian people's struggle, accusing those countries of trying to create a confrontation. Therefore, Vietnam has accused the 114 countries which voted for the UN resolution on Cambodia of being a small group of forces wanting confrontation.

6. The Hanoi communique echoed Gorbachev's Vladivostok statement in an attempt to weaken the world forces which support the Cambodian people's struggle under the leadership of the CGDK with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea. This is useless because the world is well aware of this Vietnamese-Soviet scheme.

7. Vietnam should listen to the appeal of the majority of the people in the world. Vietnam should realize that its increasingly serious difficulties -- political, economic, and social -- and the feeling of hopelessness which is overwhelming the Vietnamese cadres at all levels, as well as Vietnam's extreme isolation in the world, are caused by its aggression against Cambodia and being bogged down in Cambodia. Only by responding to the offer by the CGDK by accepting the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal made public on 17 March 1986 will Vietnam be able to extricate itself from its current complicated difficulties.

8. The significant point in the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal is that first, it paves a way for Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia orderly and honorably; second, it calls for respect for the Cambodian people's sacred right to self-determination, free from any outside interference through a free election under UN supervision. The 8-point peace proposal considers the interests of both the Cambodian people and that of Vietnam; this proposal has been made with the aim of reconciling the Cambodians and of bringing about a neighborly coexistence between Cambodia and Vietnam. This 8-point proposal will also restore peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia which are essential to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality. The Cambodian problem can be resolved through political and peaceful means only after the SRV Government -- the aggressor -- holds talks with the CGDK, which is the sole legitimate representative of Cambodia -- the victim of the SRV aggression.

[Dated] 31 August 1986

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT VIEWED

BK290608 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Can Words be Put Into Actual Practice?"]

[Text] At present, the necessity to normalize and improve relations between Thailand and neighboring countries has become a topic for discussion by the people in the capital of Thailand. On 13 August 1986, Thai Foreign Affairs Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said in an interview by a BANGKOK POST correspondent that the new Thai Government will resort to various measures to improve relations with all neighboring countries and that Thailand will not allow [anyone] to use Thai territory as a base from which to carry out activities to sabotage or overthrow governments of those neighboring countries. This is considered a good move by the general public which desires peace, friendship, and cooperation. But, whether or not Sitthi Sawetsila can put what he has said into actual practice is a matter that the public will follow up and see in the future.

Not allowing its own territory to be used for aggression against other countries, respect for one another's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, nonaggression, noninterference in one another's internal affairs, and peaceful coexistence are considered principles of good-neighborly relations. These principles can possibly be achieved if the Thai side is sincere about normalizing relations with the various neighboring countries. As in the past, the peoples of the Indochinese countries -- Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia -- have persistently made efforts to seek ways and means to restore and normalize relations with neighboring countries. But, their efforts have not yet been successful because there still remain many obstacles.

One major obstacle to the normalization of relations between the Indochinese countries and the countries in the ASEAN grouping, in particular Thailand, comes from the Cambodian-Thai border where the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has its base to infiltrate into Cambodian territory. The use of Thai territory as the base for carrying out aggression against the PRK and the continued use of Thai territory as a sanctuary and place for fostering and training exiled Lao reactionaries to oppose the LPDR have caused the tense situation in the Lao-Thai and the Cambodian-Thai relations.

Nevertheless, all these problems can be settled. The Indochinese countries are ready to hold creative negotiations with the various neighboring countries in Southwest Asia in general and with Thailand in particular to discuss these problems. In their recent 13th conference, the foreign affairs ministers of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia also reiterated their reasonable policy on the respect of Thailand's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, because they have considered the normalization of the relations between Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and the Kingdom of Thailand as the very important factor for the maintenance of peace and stability in southeast Asia.

On the basis of this spirit, in the joint communique of the recent 13th conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers, the SRV has explicitly announced that it is ready to hold talks with Thailand to seek means to settle basic problems in their relations as well as to establish and expand the friendship and good-neighborly relations within the framework of peaceful coexistence.

In his speech at a meeting of the Council of Ministers in early August this year, with regard to Lao-Thai relations, Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, explicitly noted that Laos is ready to do everything possible, both at the national and local levels, to achieve the mutual understanding and trust with the Kingdom of Thailand. This clearly showed the good faith of Laos to resume talks with Thailand with a view to normalizing relations in all respects between the two countries.

As for the PRK, it also reiterated its desire to exchange views with Thailand on the problem of Cambodian refugees and the problem of Thai nationals captured in Cambodian territory. It is possible that these initiatives of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia can lead to a settlement of the problems if the Thai side is sincere in settling them.

Therefore, it is obvious that whether or not the confrontation between the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries, in particular the confrontation between Thailand and Cambodia, can come to an end; whether or not the Cambodian-Thai border can become tranquil; and whether or not the relations between Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia and Thailand can be normalized depend on the Thai side. However, all these issues can be realized if Thailand comes to understand that it is very necessary to settle all the problems on the grounds that its national interests will be affected if it continues to follow another country's strategic line, if it continues to allow the so-called CGDK to use Thai territory as its base from which to infiltrate into Cambodia to sabotage the revival of the Cambodian people, and if it continues to allow the exiled Lao reactionaries to use Thai territory as their base from which to carry out sabotage activities against the LPDR. If the Thai side continues to do so, it means that Sitthi Sawetsila's statement which says measures will be taken to improve relations with all neighboring countries and that Thailand will not allow anyone to use its territory as a base from which to sabotage governments of neighboring countries is merely deceitful propaganda, a political deception, and a trick aimed at deceiving public opinion.

#### NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN ATTENDS CHAMPHON PARTY MEETING

BK060943 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, September 6 (KPL) -- A three-day session of the party committee of Champhon District, the central province of Savannakhet, was closed on August 31.

The session was attended by over 60 delegates representing 160 party members in the district.

It was also honoured with the presence of Nouhak Phoumsavan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Boun-gnang Volachit, member of the LPRP CC, secretary of the provincial party committee, mayor of Savannakhet; and other senior officials.

The participants reviewed the achievements scored by the local people in the past three years, and adopted a three-year plan (1986-88) for economic development and national defence.

POLITICAL LIFE CAMPAIGN IN VIENTIANE REVIEWED

BK011403 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Feature Article: "Political Life Campaign in Vientiane Province"]

[Text] After the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat had issued an instruction on the holding of meetings to study and contribute views to the draft political report to be submitted to the Fourth Party Congress, from early June to the latter part of July, in addition to the meetings held by various branches of work throughout the country to study and contribute views to the draft report, Vientiane Province repeatedly launched political life campaigns by organizing three meetings. The first one was for more than 300 leading cadres at the district level and of various branches of work under the provincial administration. The second and third meetings were held in various districts and offices and organizations in the province and were attended by more than 1,700 comrades.

The atmosphere prevailing in the above meetings was different from that in other meetings held to study various resolutions of the party. At these meetings the secretary of the provincial party committee explained the importance of the study on the draft political report which will be submitted by the party Central Committee to the Fourth Party Congress.

After the study cadres at all levels unanimously agreed with the assessment made by the higher echelons on our great victories and shortcomings. The cadres assigned to all sectors of work have now adjusted their plans to the new requirements and adopted methods to rectify their weaknesses and remaining problems. Regarding this, they will concentrate on fulfilling the plan for the 2d half of 1986 and will adjust their Second 5-Year Plan to the main orientation outlined by the party Central Committee. They will also concentrate on further perfecting their plans starting from now until the year 2000.

During the important political campaign, it was observed that cadres of various age and sexes, particularly the leading cadres and party members, vigorously studied and contributed views to the political report. They studied in depth each aspect of the work under their responsibility and were aware of their strong and weak points and of the methods to correct them. At the same time, criticism and self-criticism were conducted in such a manner that everyone was encouraged to correct their attitude in order to fulfill their own plans as well as those mapped out by the provincial administration, thus bringing about a new change and a new position to the province. In addition, emulation campaigns have been repeatedly mobilized to splendidly fulfill their own 1986 plans and to score achievements to welcome the coming Fourth Party Congress.

VIENTIANE PROVINCE HOLDS CADRES CONFERENCE

BK031328 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] A conference of Vientiane provincial cadres was officially convened on 1 September with the participation of 177 cadres, including 13 female comrades, representing all branches of work and production bases in the province.

On behalf of the presidium of the conference, Comrade Colonel Keo Khammani, standing member of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial administrative committee, delivered the opening speech. He said in part as follows:  
[begin recording]

[Begin recording] We know well that during the past 10 years the enemy has attentively carried out sabotage activities against the country as a whole and Vientiane Province in particular. Because of this problem economic, cultural, and social bases in our province have been beset with many difficulties. Nevertheless, under the talented and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP Central Committee, with the lofty determination of the provincial party committee, cadres, and people throughout the province, we have joined in resolutely smashing all enemy's schemes and tricks and defended and made our Vientiane Province more progressive in all respects. On this occasion, I ask the delegates to this conference to applaud our past achievements. [applause]

Dear comrades, our conference is of great significance. In this conference we will jointly study the draft political report to be submitted by the party Central Committee to the fourth party congress. At the same time, we will study the draft Second 5-Year Plan of our party committee and will organize the successful implementation of this plan which is for 1986-90. We will also cast ballots to select our outstanding delegates in this conference to the fourth party congress. Therefore, the Presidium calls on comrade delegates to heighten their responsibility and study and contribute views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee and to our province's 5-year plan.

You should display responsibility in selecting outstanding delegates to attend the fourth party congress. All participants must be determined to surmount some difficulties throughout the period of this conference and bring into full play our lofty responsibility to be worthy of being representatives from various units, offices, and all production units throughout the province. [end recording]

#### NORTHERN DIVISION HOLDS PARTY MEMBERS CONFERENCE

BK031305 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Infantry Division A of the northern region successfully held a conference for its party members from the morning of 16 until 19 August. Attending were chief of the division, members of the commanding committee, heads of battalions, heads of four organizations under the division, heads of demibattalions, and party members attached to the division.

The comrade chief of the division spoke about the objectives of the conference and outlined its proceedings which were divided into three steps. He read then a report summing up the political, military, economic, and other tasks carried out in the 1st half of the current year. In this report, he mentioned various multifaceted achievements as well as strong and weak points which will be marked to ensure better success, correct weaknesses, and promote the advantageous points concerning leadership and implementation. He also defined the orientation, tasks, and new methods for the 2d half of the year and encouraged the participants to bring into full play their strength in defending and strengthening the country.

The participants then cast ballots to select delegates to attend party conferences at a higher level. They unanimously selected 13 comrades as their delegates to attend the forthcoming party congress.

Later, a ceremony was held to present medals and commendation certificates to officers and men in the division for their 5-year and 10-year achievements. The Itsala medal, first class, was awarded to a comrade; the Itsala medal, second class to a unit and 68 comrades; Itsala medals, third class, to 227 comrades; labor medals, second class, to 8 comrades; and labor medals, third class, to 219 comrades and to a brick production company. Then the conference announced promotions for six captains to major.

In conclusion, the chief of the division mentioned the enemy's new schemes, for example, those of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the Thai reactionaries colluding to swallow Laos and snuff out the revolution in this country, particularly in the northern region and three northern villages. He also emphasized the central tasks of the army in always maintaining high vigilance, standing ready for combat, and always fighting well. He called on all party members to firmly grasp the content and spirit of the conference, translate them into practice in their respective units, and gradually build and modernize their units.

To express their loyalty to the higher echelons, a representative of the party members acknowledged the call and pledged to splendidly fulfill the instructions and resolutions issued by the division and the supreme command.

#### POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS END IN PHONG SALY PROVINCE

BK010859 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Political life campaigns in Phong Saly Province to contribute views to the draft political report to be submitted by the LPRP Central Committee to the coming Fourth Party Congress have basically ended. Thousands of cadres, party members, and the masses took part in the campaigns.

During these important political life campaigns, the cadres, party members, and masses vigorously studied and sincerely, extensively, enthusiastically, and promptly contributed views to the draft political report. As a result, they are now aware of the great achievements and victories recorded by our people as well as the general weaknesses and shortcomings that must be rectified. At the same time, our cadres have profoundly grasped the strategic orientation, tasks, and objectives of each period outlined in the draft political report. They have also applied them to their action plans, particularly provincial plans running from now until the year 2000.

After concluding these important campaigns, various branches of work and production sectors in Phong Saly Province are currently concentrating their efforts on carrying out the contents and spirit of the campaigns by launching socialist emulation movements and by contributing to fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them.

In return, Thai authorities also responded with a positive move by ordering provincial officials along the Thai-Lao border to hold talks with Laotian officials and urging them to organize sport and cultural activities to promote the friendship across the Mekong River.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila also said he would meet with his Laotian counterpart Phoun Sipaseut in New York for the annual UN General Assembly to discuss ways and means to strengthen the bilateral ties which have strained in the past few years following numerous border conflicts.

Sawanit said Thailand hopes that there will be more contracts at the local level to promote the ties and pave the way for government-to-government talks.

Thailand, through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, has requested the Laotian Government to accept a group of 120 Laotians, who entered Thailand illegally. The refugees will be the first batch of 1,200 Laotians awaiting repatriation by the Thai Government.

#### SITTHI TELLS UNHCR OF REFUGEE CAMP CLOSURE

BK040125 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The Khao I-Dang holding centre will close at the end of this year, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Jean-Pierre Hocke yesterday.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi told Mr Hocke Thailand is willing to coordinate with any country wanting to take in Khmers for resettlement before the camp closes.

Former National Security Council chief Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsiri has said the camp would be closed but this is the first confirmation at a high level.

Sqn Ldr Prasong also said the remaining refugees would be moved to the border, joining their compatriots in camps for displaced persons. The camp, which has 25,728 Khmers of whom 7,100 are ration card holders, would close at the end of the month, he said.

UNCHR officials expect about 20,000 Khmers to be left unsettled at the end of the year with about 4,000 to 5,000 resettled abroad.

UNHCR representative Gerald Waltzer has been quoted as saying the organisation is waiting for further discussion with Thai officials about the future of the Khmers left at the camp, and the possibility of delaying the closure.

Ministry spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri quoted Mr Hocke as saying the UNHCR would soon donate \$800,000 to the Thai anti-piracy programme.

In a speech at a dinner in honour of Mr Hocke, the Foreign Minister said that with UNHCR help, Thailand had been "able to reduce the rate of pirate attacks by nearly 70 percent in four years.

"At the same time, the rate of apprehension and prosecution has increased fivefold."

SITTHI WANTS HALT TO U.S. SUGAR 'DUMPING'

BK061013 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday said that he would ask U.S. congressmen and the Reagan administration to refrain from further dumping of sugar on the world market during his trip to the United States later this month. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi also said that he had met U.S. Ambassador to Thailand Mr William Brown at the foreign ministry on Wednesday and has expressed the concern over the impact of U.S. sugar dumping on Thai sugarcane planters and the sugar industry because it had caused prices of Thai products to drop. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said that the U.S. ambassador promised to help solve the issue, and adds it would help also effect Thailand's economic and social development program.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CITES LAO 'POSITIVE' RESPONSE

BK060351 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday welcomed what it described as a positive response from Laos to the Thai Government's newly-announced policy to improve relations with its neighbours.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri told a news conference that the Laotian reaction was contained in an article of PASASON newspaper, the official newspaper of the Laotian Government on Sept. 4. The article expressed appreciation for the foreign policy outlined by Premier Prem Tinsulanon during the presentation of the policy of his government to the Parliament on August 27.

The Laotian daily also made reference to Sections 1 and 2 of the government's foreign policy which says that Thailand will continue its efforts to improve and promote ties and understanding with every neighbouring country based on the principle of reciprocity, equality, justice and peaceful diplomatic means to solve mutual political problems.

The Foreign policy outlined by the Prem Government also said that Thailand will promote peace and peaceful coexistence with these countries on the principle of independence, equality, sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in domestic affairs.

Sawanit's comment came after the Laotian Ambassador to Thailand Khamphan Simmalavong called on both countries to forget the past border problems and look ahead to build a new friendship.

The spokesman also said that Thailand would also consider to open more checkpoints to facilitate trade between the two nations. He said as in the past Bangkok did from time to time open extra border checkpoints in various provinces along the Thai-Lao border for specific purposes.

Kaysone Phomvihan, the Laotian prime minister, recently sent a congratulatory message to the Prem Government saying that Vientiane was ready to discuss with Thailand at all levels to improve the bilateral relations between the "brotherly" neighbours.

NEW SUPREME COMMANDER TAKES OVER 1 SEP

BK030907 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Excerpt] A ceremony was held today to mark the transfer of duty from the former supreme commander, General Athit Kamlang-ek, to the new supreme commander, Admiral Supha Khotchasevi. The ceremony was attended by senior officers of the three Armed Forces and the Police Department. Armed Forces Adjutant General Lieutenant General Prachum Phibunphanuwat read the royal decree appointing the new supreme commander. Gen Athit then delivered a speech handing over his duties to the new supreme commander.  
[passage omitted]

FIGURES RELEASED ON TRADE BALANCE WITH U.S.

BK061017 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Thailand has gained a surplus in its trade with the United States, with an increase by 40 percent to more than U.S. \$500 million. During the first 6 months of this year, Thailand's favorable balance in agricultural trade with the United States almost trebled. This represents an increase to more than U.S. \$100 million from U.S. \$31 million during the same period last year. Thai canned tuna exports to the United States have continued to expand at a phenomenal pace, with an increase in sales by 31 percent during the first 6 months of this year. Coffee and jewelry were also major export items during this period. Coffee sales almost quadrupled from January to June this year, while Thai jewelry exports to the United States more than doubled. During this period, Thai apparel exports to that country declined by 33 percent, while mill product exports, like yarn and finished cloth, were up 34 percent.

'ILLEGAL CHINESE INTRUDERS' TURNED OVER TO PRC

BK061514 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1450 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] On the occasion of the Vietnamese and Chinese National Days, stemming from the respectful friendship between peoples of the two countries and Vietnam's humanitarian policy, on 6 September at the Huu Nghi Gate, Lang Son Province, the Huu Nghi border defense post, as authorized by the SRV Government, turned over to the Chinese side 27 illegal Chinese intruders who were arrested some time ago. These Chinese intruders expressed their gratitude to the Vietnamese Government and people for the humane treatment given to them during their captivity and for allowing them to be reunited with their families. Chinese officials at the gate's inspection border post in Guangxi, China, received all of these Chinese.

On the same day, the Vietnamese side received 34 Vietnamese civilians who were captured illegally by the Chinese side.

NGUYEN HUU THO ADDRESSES NONALIGNED SUMMIT

BK051707 Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 5 Sep 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 5 -- Vice President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho on Sept. 4 delivered his speech at a plenary meeting of the 8th Nonaligned Summit, bringing out the stance of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam with regard to the Nonaligned Movement as well as to the major world and regional issues of the movement's concern. He said:

"The past 25 years is a period full of trials and difficulties for the Nonaligned Movement. During that period, mankind has witnessed the escalation of the bellicose policy pursued by the imperialists, their dangerous adventures in the arms race and their schemes to push mankind to a nuclear holocaust. We have also witnessed the United States' obstinate attitude in deploying mass-extinction weapons. It has set forth reactionary military theories to legalize the utilization of these weapons while trying to abolish the treaties of prime importance in disarmament achieved after long negotiations and much difficulty. At the same time, the United States has refused to respond to a series of peace initiatives (?and) acts which may lead to a new situation in which tension could be replaced by detente, confrontation by dialogue and all nations would be able to live and work in peace without the danger of war.

"Nowadays, nobody still retains the misleading conception that the arms race is merely an issue between the "super-powers", instead nations have realized that it directly concerns the existence of the whole mankind. There have appeared two clearly opposite stands: One is our stand, the stand of the nonaligned countries, the socialist countries and all nations that wish to exist and develop, and the other is the stand of the extremely bellicose, militarist and reactionary imperialists who want to break the present military equilibrium -- a factor to prevent the explosion of a nuclear war pending the realisation of complete disarmament.

"Over the past 25 years, the valiant struggle of the nations for (?independence) and freedom has dealt heavy blows to imperialism, colonialism and other reactionary forces and has gained big successes. The imperialist and reactionary forces have failed to draw any useful lesson from their defeats though having had to refrain from embarking on a "second Vietnam", the U.S. imperialists are continuing with their policy of the threat of force, they are ready to commit direct armed intervention wherever an opportunity offers while accelerating military pressure upon other nations, applying the policy of state terrorism and economic blockade, conducting subversive acts or proxy wars with intent to repress nations struggling for independence, freedom and social progress.

"The unbridled ambition of the imperialist forces to reverse the wheel of history is directly threatening the existence of mankind. While it is not yet possible for them to kindle a new world war, they have committed and are committing so many crimes against nations in struggle and provoking hotbeds of war on various continents".

Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho condemned the imperialists' policy of economic enslavement toward the developing countries. He said:

"The struggle against poverty and backwardness can achieve its immediate and long objectives by the strengthening of international solidarity among the revolutionary forces of our time. If the coming into being of the world socialist system has created the requisites for the victories of the national liberation movement over the old-type colonialist forces on the world scale, the all-round development and consolidation of the world socialist system is creating and will create favourable conditions for nations in struggle, to develop in peace, national independence, and social progress".

Denouncing the racist regime in South Africa, Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho said:

"In the south of Vietnam in the past, when the Ngo Dinh Diem regime, lackey of the U.S. imperialists, dragged guillotines from one place to another to behead Vietnamese patriots that was actually the foreboding of the end of an extremely brutal anti-national regime. The Vietnamese people have been following with deep sympathy the sacrifices and hardships experienced by the South African people in their struggle for national independence and freedom. The apartheid regime cannot escape complete collapse before the resolute struggle of the people in South Africa and Namibia, with close solidarity and support of the people in the whole African Continent, especially of the frontline countries, and the support of the whole mankind.

"It is now more imperative than ever to concentrate all our power and effort to quickly eliminate apartheid, a tumor on the body of Africa, and a stain in human history. Since the foundation of the Nonaligned Movement (N.A.M.) we have fully supported and united with the southern African people's struggle. We are firmly convinced that with this historic summit, the support for the struggle of the southern African people will become ever more effective."

Turning to the situation in Southeast Asia, Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho said:

"Realities in Southeast Asia, over the past eight years have testified on the one hand to the just stance and goodwill attitude of the three Indochinese countries which have been indefatigably struggling for peaceful co-existence among nations inside and outside the region and on the other, to the unjust stance and injudicious attitude of those who are seeking to run against the trend of time. The three Indochinese countries' stand for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea alongside the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique which, within less than four years, committed a genocide never seen in human history by killing millions of its fellow countrymen. As the Kampuchean people's patriotic armed forces have constantly grown in very arduous conditions including the armed attacks and other sabotage activities conducted by outside reactionary forces by the hand of the Pol Pot clique, Vietnam has over the past five years effected five drives of partial troop withdrawal and announced that all Vietnam Army volunteers will be withdrawn from Kampuchea by 1990 when the Kampuchean People's Army are fully capable of defending the country's security. It should be stressed that Vietnam has also declared that it will pull all its troops out of Kampuchea right after a political solution that guarantees the elimination of Pol Pot is achieved. On the contrary, the other side has persistently insisted on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops while refusing to stop its assistance to the Pol Pot clique. In other words, it is seeking to quickly restore the genocidal regime in Kampuchea.

Though having taken full control of Kampuchea, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has expressed its willingness to embark on negotiations with opposition individuals and groups aimed at achieving national concord on the basis of eliminating the genocidal Pol Pot clique. The essence of the eight-point proposal of March 17, 1986 which everyone knows has been masterminded by a hegemonic force is to demand the abolition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and recognition of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea", the core of which is the genocidal Pol Pot junta, with a view to bringing the latter back to power in Kampuchea, a thing that it has failed to obtain by force over the past eight years."

At present, public opinion, both inside and outside the region, considers the elimination of the Polpotists an unquestionable necessity. If all the parties concerned agree that the two fundamental questions are the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops and the elimination of the Polpotists, it is possible right now to start negotiations on a plan to settle these two questions so as to reach a political solution to the Kampuchean issue and achieve peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The three Indochinese countries are ready to cooperate with all the parties concerned to soon reach such a solution. At the same time, they wish that the Nonaligned Movement, in the spirit of its resolution on Southeast Asia adopted at its New Delhi summit and reaffirmed in the draft resolution of this summit, will help promote dialogues with a view to reaching a political solution at an earlier date than 1990, date for the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea already agreed upon and announced by the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

#### LEADERS PAY TRIBUTE TO LATE TRAN QUOC HOAN

##### Career Outlined

OW041555 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 4 -- Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, chairman of the party Commission for Mass Agitation, deputy to the National Assembly former member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, former minister of interior, passed away at the army hospital 108 here on Sept. 3, 1986, at the age of 70, it was announced here today.

The obituary was jointly issued by the Central Committee of the CPV, the National Assembly, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Tran Quoc Hoan (born Nguyen Trong Canh) was born on January 23, 1916 in a poor peasant family in Nghe Tinh Province. He joined the Indochinese Communist Party in 1934. Twice arrested by the French colonialists (1934 and 1941) he was released in March 1954. He was elected to the party Central Committee at the Second National Congress where he was also made an alternate member of the Politburo, and became a full member in 1972. At the Fifth Party Congress in 1982, he was again elected to the Central Committee and appointed chairman of the Mass Agitation Commission of the party Central Committee. He was awarded the Gold Star order, the highest distinction of Vietnam.

A funeral committee has been set up with Nguyen Van Linh, Politburo member and standing member of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, as chairman. Tran Quoc Hoan's remains will lie in state at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall and will be buried at the Mai Dich Cemetery on Sept. 7.

#### Truong Chinh at Ceremony

BK070941 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] A solemn official ceremony was held today, 6 September, at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi to pay tribute to the late Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan. The coffin bearing the body of the deceased was placed on a bier covered with red velvet. Above the coffin were the national flag and the party banner.

At 0800 sharp, the delegation of the CPV Central Committee led by Truong Chinh, CPV General Secretary, laid a wreath and paid tribute to Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan. The delegation included Comrade Pham Van Dong and many other members of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and the party Central Committee Secretariat.

Other delegations which laid wreaths and paid tribute to the late Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan were the National Assembly and Council of State delegation led by its chairman, Truong Chinh, accompanied by many leaders of the National Assembly and the Council of State; the Council of Ministers delegation led by its chairman, Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau; and the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee delegation led by its honorary chairman, Hoang Quoc Viet.

After paying tribute to the late Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan, comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and other party and state leaders thoughtfully enquired about and expressed deep condolences to relatives and members of Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan's family.

Afterward, many delegations also laid wreaths and paid tribute to Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan. They included the delegations of the Ministries of Interior and National Defense, the party Central Committee Proselytizing Department, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; delegations of provincial party and people's committees of Nghe Tinh, Hanoi, Ha Son Binh, and Hai Hung, and more than 100 delegations from various ministers, branches, sectors, mass organizations, and political parties from the center and provinces.

Delegations of the Soviet, Lao, Cambodian, and other countries' embassies in Hanoi also laid wreaths, paid tribute, and signed the mourning book, expressing their grief over the death of Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan.

ENGINEERING MINISTER SAID ACCUSED OF GRAFT

OW051005 Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi, Sept. 5 KYODO -- An incumbent cabinet minister is under fire in Vietnam for alleged involvement in large-scale corruptive practices at a model factory, according to a labor union weekly. Nguyen Van Kha, minister of engineering and metals, is accused of graft at a national automobile factory, along with eight factory executives, said LAO DONG, weekly organ of Vietnamese Federation of Trade Unions though it did not give details of the minister's involvement.

The weekly said the factory executives were pocketing money by falsifying the accounts, increasing the figures for expenditures and reporting the sales lower. Many instances of use of money with falsified slips were also reported, LAO DONG said. The executives, including the factory head, got bonuses 25 times larger than the regular monthly pay of ordinary factory workers, it said. They also illegally obtained rationed goods, and spent their ill-gotten money for dining and trips, the labor journal said. The weekly also said the corrupt officials gave large bonuses to factory accountants to keep their mouths shut.

Disclosure of the minister's involvement was seen by political sources here as reflecting Communist Party General Secretary Truong Chinh's wish to put an end to widespread corruption, which the leadership admitted prevented the nation's healthy economic growth. The political sources believe the minister will be dismissed in the near future.

NHAN DAN ON PRECINCT, DISTRICT CONGRESSES

BK060913 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Sep 86

[NHAN DAN 6 September editorial: "Precinct and District Party Congresses"]

[Text] Advancing toward the Sixth CPV Congress, basic party organizations throughout the country have completed their party congresses. Party congresses are now being conducted in 400 precinct and district party organizations. These congresses are designed to continually make suggestions on the draft documents of the party Central Committee which will be presented at the Sixth Party Congress. They are also aimed at reviewing the situation of the party organizations in implementing the Fifth Party Congress resolution and their own resolutions, and at discussing the guidelines and tasks of precinct and district party organizations in the coming tenure.

The results of recent grass-roots-level congresses constitute an important factor for the success of party congresses at precinct, district, and higher levels. The comments of millions of party members and party chapter delegates, and of basic party organization congresses on the various documents of the Sixth Party Congress and the various political reports of provinces, precincts, and districts constitute precious assets.

The basic party organization congresses have, on the basis of the situation in their localities, firmly understood the central viewpoints, and have referred to the projects, guidelines and tasks of districts and provinces to outline the tasks, norms, and measures for their struggle, and to formulate their own revolutionary action programs for the coming years.

Precinct and district party congresses should adequately review the suggestions of party members and delegates to the grass-roots-level congresses and continue to make suggestions to the documents of higher level congresses. Precinct and district party committees should collect and study the suggestions of grass-roots-level congresses in order to substantiate and qualitatively enhance their own reports. They must refer to the Fifth Party Congress resolution and other resolutions of the party Central Committee to review their leadership and guidance in the past on the strength of the last precinct and district party congress resolutions. At the same time, they must put forth guidelines, tasks, objectives, and measures for a positive and fundamentally scientific struggle suitable to the local situation.

Many good results have been achieved in building and perfecting the district level in the past few years. Many districts have become good production units where the economy is developing, the people's livelihood is stabilized, and national defense and security remains strong and firm.

Districts are the level of comprehensive socioeconomic and administrative management and the area for developing agricultural production and building the economic structures for agroindustry or agro-forestry-industry and agro-fishery-industry. In districts agriculture is connected with the development of industries, handicrafts, processing industries, production of consumer and export goods, and circulation and distribution. Districts are the broad and great area in which to exploit all potentials in terms of land, labor, trades and jobs; the fortresses for national defense; and the place where combat and combat stand-by forces are organized to firmly ensure national defense and security and where the people's material and cultural lives are well taken care of and new socialist men are built.

Each precinct and each district should set up an economic structure suitable to its own conditions and potentials, closely link village plans with sector plans and general district plans; closely combine agriculture with industry at the very grassroots level; develop the various service sectors; and build an infrastructure of inter-village communications, postal networks, economic and technical centers, and so on in order to effectively support agricultural and handicraft production and circulation and distribution.

The management tasks in districts should be renovated to promote the dynamism and autonomy of primary installations, consolidate cooperatives and production collectives, organize and care for the people's livelihood, and promote the people's mastery over all areas.

Precinct and district party congresses should be well aware of the new requirements of building firm and strong precinct and district party organizations in the new situation so as to set forth guidelines and measures to the leadership of precinct and district party committees, basic party organizations, and the contingent of cadres and party members. A scrupulous attitude must be adopted at congresses to overcome negative aspects detected during the last self-criticism and criticism and to resolutely eliminate unqualified members from the party.

The experience of some precincts and districts where party congresses have already been completed, shows that the quality of political reports by precinct and district party committees is of decisive significance to the success of the party congress. These reports must be well prepared, focus on the main issues, correctly evaluate achievements as well as shortcomings, and point out realistic guidelines, tasks, objectives, norms, and measures.

We should thoroughly understand the guiding thought of using the people as a base, ensure the people's mastery, uphold autonomy and creativity, and advance the movements in precincts and districts.

Precinct and district party congresses will elect new party committees and delegations to higher party congresses. Whether the contingents of cadres in precincts and districts can be renovated and leadership and management -- especially socioeconomic management -- in precincts and districts can be enhanced, all depends primarily on the election of party committee echelons.

We should elect to the precinct and district party committees those comrades who typify the new era and who possess good qualities, abilities, new thinking -- especially economic thinking -- new behavior, dynamism, creativity, and daring. They must stay close to the people, wholeheartedly serve the people, respect the people's right to mastery, and enjoy the people's confidence.

We absolutely will not elect incompetent and unqualified comrades to the party committees and the delegations to higher party congresses. The election of young, well forged, and qualified members to the new party committees is an urgent and important requirement.

The precinct and district party congress resolutions must be turned into seething revolutionary movements among the masses in the advance toward the party congresses of provincial, city, and special zone party organizations, and toward the Sixth CPV Congress.

#### GRASS-ROOTS CPV ORGANIZATIONS HOLD CONGRESSES

BK290442 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 August 86

[Text] To date, almost all grass-roots party organizations in the Army have held congresses. Army institutes and schools will hold their party congresses late in August. Armed Services and branches are preparing to hold party organization congresses at the divisional level.

In Thanh Hoa Province, 90 percent of the local grassroots party organizations have held congresses. Dong Son, Nong Cong, Tho Xuan, Thieu Yen, and Cam Thuy Districts have finished holding party organization congresses at the grass-roots level; and the Dong Son District party organization has held its congresses.

In Ha Son Binh Province, Ky Son, Kim Boik and Ung Hoa Districts have finished holding party organization congresses at the grass-roots level. Only 35 percent of the province's grass-roots party organizations have held congresses.

In Quang Ninh Province, more than 70 percent of the local grass-roots party organizations have held congresses.

Elsewhere, Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Lam Dong, Nghia Binh, and Phu Khanh Provinces have finished preparations such as training lecturers and organizing congresses at a number of basic units to draw upon experience. These provinces are striving to finish holding grass-roots party organization congresses in late August or the first week of September.

### Congresses In Army Units

BK010939 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Station editor's review of Armed Forces units' activities]

[Excerpts] To date, almost all basic party organizations in the Army have finished holding congresses. At present, the various armed services and branches are preparing to hold party organization congresses at the divisional level. By mid-August 1986, virtually all basic party organizations belonging to the Rear Service General Department had held party congresses. Thousands of suggestions contributed the party Central Committee's draft report were promptly reviewed and submitted to higher echelons. The party committee of the Rear Service General Department has guided a number of pilot units in holding congresses initially to develop experience. The party committee's standing body and the political organ of the general department closely monitored the congresses, especially those held by pilot and major units. The experience gained from the congresses held by the party organizations of Military Hospital No. 354, the Military Medicine Department, the 71st Group of the Gas and Oil Department were studied and disseminated, ensuring strict observance of the prescribed procedures for holding congresses.

By 30 August, many party organizations above the grass-roots level of the Rear Service General Department had finished holding congresses. They include the Gas and Oil Department, the Military Medicine Department, the Military Provisions Department, the Quaternasters Department, the Barracks Department, and the Transport Department. The Rear Service General Department's party organization has carried out control work intensively. Urgent, determined efforts have been made to investigate and resolve cases of violations of discipline by party members named in letters of denunciation and to help the various party committee echelons reach a conclusion on the composition of party committee personnel and the nomination of delegates to attend party congresses at higher levels. [passage omitted] Meanwhile, basic party organizations of the local armed forces also held congresses. [passage omitted]

### Hanoi City Congresses

BK010913 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] As the 10th congress of delegates of the Hanoi municipal party organization is approaching, all the party organizatons in precincts, districts, and towns have recently held congresses of grass-roots party units. At these congresses, party members positively contributed realistic views toward the draft political reports of the party Central Committee, the municipality, and the various localities. At the same time, the grass-roots party units also carefully discussed the implementation of the immediate, pressing tasks facing them and their localities in production, social welfare, maintaining public order and security, and the movement to develop a new lifestyle.

As of 30 August, some 71 percent of the local grass-roots party organizations had completed their congresses. Gia Lam, a pilot district, was the first in the municipality to finish organizing congresses at 133 basic party units. Hoan Kiem Precinct, also a pilot unit, finished second by organizing congresses at 171 out of 181 basic party units.

Meanwhile, in Dong Da, Ba Dinh, and Hai Ba Trung Precincts, in Tu Liem, Tranh Tri, Dan Phuong, Soc Son, and Phuc Tho Districts, and in Son Tay City, 50 percent and more of the local basic party units have held congresses. However, some districts such as Me Linh, Thach That, and Ba Vi have been slow in holding congresses.

During the same period, party organizations of public organs, enterprises, schools, and hospitals directly subordinate to the municipal party committee have either completed or are holding congresses at more than 50 percent of the grass-roots units. In particular, the party organizations of United Transportation Enterprise No 8 and the Export-Import United Corporation have completed congresses at all of their basic party units.

In the coming days, congresses will be held urgently and carefully at the remaining units so that all basic units in the entire municipality will complete their congresses by 10 September.

#### Kien Giang Congresses

OW281055 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Nearly all basic-level party organizations in Kien Giang Province have finished holding their congresses. Under the provincial party committee's guidance, Tan Hiep District has held basic-level party congresses and the district party organization congress to draw lessons. To date, all party chapters and basic-level party organizations in the district have finished holding their congresses.

Before holding congresses, the Tan Hiep District party committee completed some specific tasks to effect new changes in the entire district. It paid attention to developing the results of the self-criticism and criticism drive, considering it a process of educating and training cadres and party members in perfecting the party committee echelons and of preparing personnel for the district and basic-level party congresses.

The standing committee of the district party committee reviewed its tasks in the 1st 6 months and remedied a number of shortcomings which surfaced in the recent self-criticism and criticism drive. It also reviewed the mass motivation and agricultural transformation work, the development of small industry and handicraft production, and the task of building the party at the basic level. This review helped basic-level party congresses and the district party committee assess the situation more accurately and promote confidence among cadres, party members, and the masses.

The standing committee of the Tan Hiep district party committee also held working sessions with various boards of basic-level party committees and chapters to point out good points, shortcomings, strengths, and weaknesses of each unit while contributing views on guidelines for socioeconomic development, national defense and security, and the staffing of basic-level party committees.

Before holding congresses, Tan Hiep District launched an emulation movement to boost production and care for the people's livelihood. Nearly all members of party organizations and chapters in the district attended the congresses and contributed many practical views concerning the documents of the center and the reports on the work of the provincial and district party congresses. The basic-level party congresses set forth guidelines for the future tasks of localities and units.

The emulation movement carried out to greet the party congresses has achieved good results. Villages and hamlets concentrated efforts on fighting drought on 1,500 hectares of rice, saved some 2,150 hectares of rice from being ravaged by pests, repaired and improved many road sections, repaired 16 classrooms, and built 2 more village health stations and 30 apartments for disabled soldiers and fallen heroes' families.

After organizing the basic-level party congresses in Tan Hiep District, the Kien Giang provincial party committee will guide other districts in completing their basic-level party congresses during the month of August and preparing for the convening of district party organization congresses in the entire province.

#### Ha Nam Ninh Congresses

BK301514 NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 86, p 1

[Text] The party committee of Ha Nam Ninh Province is conducting party organization congresses at the grass-roots level. The organization committee coordinated with the training, propaganda, control, and civic action committees of the provincial party committee to organize a refresher training conference to train five key cadres -- including secretaries and deputy secretaries of party committees, chairmen of cooperatives, and so on -- for each basic unit in the fundamental contents of the draft documents to be presented at the Sixth Party Congress and the various reports by provincial and district party congresses. Following this conference, the key cadres and all the party committees referred to the specific situation in their localities and units in order to prepare reports at the grass-roots-level congresses, setting forth the guidelines and tasks for the struggle in the coming years. The party committee of Ha Nam Ninh Province has attentively trained a contingent of qualified lecturers to convey the contents of party congress documents to each party member. Before holding the congresses, the provincial and district party committees have completed the first phase of self-criticism and criticism drive, completely settled all outstanding problems, and resolutely remedied shortcomings. Several delegations from the provincial level have been sent to districts and basic units to control the correction of shortcomings and preparations for the congress.

The party committee of Ha Nam Ninh Province has drawn upon the experiences from a previously held congress in Hai Dong village (Hai Hau District) to guide other villages and hamlets in holding their congresses. Some 20 districts, towns, and units in the province have all examined the experiences of congresses held in some grassroots-level units before holding congresses in other party organizations.

In Hai Hau District, 12 villages have completed their congresses and the remaining villages are holding theirs, which are scheduled for completion on 29 August so preparations can be made for the coming district party organization congress.

AUSTRALIAUSSR OFFICIAL DENIES MILITARY BUILDUP IN PACIFIC

BK040926 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] A senior Soviet official now visiting Australia says assertions of a Russian military buildup are untrue. But the official, (Ludvik) Chizhov, defended the increased Soviet commercial presence in the region. Mr Chizhov is head of the Pacific Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Radio Australia's Canberra office says his visit is being interpreted in diplomatic circles as an attempt by the Soviet Union to explain its increasing interests in the Pacific. Mr Chizhov says the Soviet Union was only doing the minimum necessary for its own defense in the Pacific, taking into account the American buildup in the region. On the subject of the Soviet Union's fishing agreement with Kiribati and a proposed agreement with Vanuatu, Mr Chizhov says his country was interested in developing good relations with all countries in the region. But he stressed the Soviet Union had no military goals in mind when reaching such agreements.

HAYDEN ON INDONESIA'S BAN OF AIR FORCE PLANES

BK050938 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has ruled out any Australian retaliation against Indonesia's sudden ban on Australian Air Force flights. He says the cause of the ban on Australian Air Force planes landing in Indonesia remains unknown. However, it is believed to be in response to the publication of a book by a Perth academic, which includes details of President Suharto's family wealth. A Radio Australia reporter, (Bruce Bertram), has the story:

[Begin recording] [Bertram] Mr Hayden estimates that about a score of Australian Air Force aircraft would have flown through Indonesia by next January, mostly for training in Singapore and Malaysia. With Indonesia's sudden and mysterious ban, the aircraft are now expected to take other routes. Mr Hayden says while the cause of the ban remains unknown, he is not panicking and there will be no thought to taking retaliatory action.

[Hayden] If we elevated the level of intensity of this retaliating, then where would it end? Qantas goes through Indonesia, too. I think it is just one of the things we have got to try to sort out -- what has happened -- with patience and restraint, but with firmness in defense of our values and our position. And not to overreact.

[Bertram] Australia's ambassador in Jakarta, Mr Morrison, has been instructed to try to find the cause of the ban. [end recording]

Hayden Defends Response

BK060954 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] A member of the federal opposition's defense committee says it is time for Australia to put an end to what he describes as repeated humiliation at the hands of Indonesia.

The Liberal Party member from Denison in Tasmania, Mr Michael Hodgman, says the ban on Australian Air Force landing rights is the latest in the long list of unacceptable actions by the Indonesians. He says the foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, should tell the Indonesian ambassador that Australia is not prepared to tolerate such treatment.

[Begin Hodgman recording] Hawke and Hayden believe the way to win the respect of Indonesia is to appease Indonesia. The opposite is the truth. Unless Australia stands up and is counted on issues and behaves as a responsible and authoritative nation, Indonesia will continue to treat us with contempt and I, as an Australian, am not prepared to accept that, and I am sure the overwhelming majority of Australians would feel exactly the same. [end recording]

However, Mr Hayden has defended the government's response to the Indonesian action. He said there was no point in laying a formal complaint with the Indonesian ambassador until the reasons for the Air Force ban had been established. Mr Hayden said Australia's responses to previous Indonesian problems had worked.

[Begin Hayden recording] The way the Australian Government handled the previous incident, which arose from an article in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, left the Indonesian Government in a position where they found that they had to backtrack from the very tough set of reprisals they had taken against Australia. I think it is very important that we do not overreact; and when we do act, we act with calmness, confidence and firmness. And the time to act is when you establish what has gone wrong -- and we are in the process of trying to do that. [end recording]

#### Envoy Says Ban Ended

BK080815 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] A ban by Indonesia on landing rights for Australian military aircraft appears to have been resolved. Radio Australia's correspondent in Singapore, John Lombard, says this follows the meeting between the Australian ambassador in Jakarta, Mr Morrison, and the chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces, General Murdani.

Lombard says a statement released by Mr Morrison had clarified the situation. The ambassador says assurances were given that the procedures for landing approvals which had been followed in the past would continue to be observed.

Mr Morrison said some confusion had been caused by the term "landing rights." He said Australia recognized that such approvals could not be regarded as automatic. Mr Morrison said Australia had no difficulty with those procedures, and he appreciated the cooperation it had received from the Indonesian authorities.

#### NEW ZEALAND

#### GOVERNMENT REJECTS NONALIGNED DEFENSE PROPOSAL

HK080457 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 3 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] NEW ZEALAND PRESS ASSOCIATION [NZPA] -- The Government would be maintaining its position that New Zealand should remain part of the Western alliance in spite of a Labour Party conference resolution calling for a non-aligned defence policy Defence Minister Frank O'Flynn said yesterday.

The Government, he said, had no intention of withdrawing from the Anzus alliance even though it had become inoperative between New Zealand and the United States.

New Zealand was "part of the broad Western alliance" whose interests it would continue to protect in the South Pacific region with conventional forces.

However, the future of the New Zealand battalion in Singapore -- the withdrawal of which was called for by a conference vote -- would be reconsidered during the upcoming defence review, the Minister said.

After the conference voted for a defence policy based on no military alliances with the superpowers or their blocs, Mr O'Flynn declined to answer reporters' questions immediately, saying they should be put in writing to his office.

The NZPA submitted questions on Monday, asking what action the Government now planned for Anzus, what steps if any would be taken towards a non-aligned position, and what was planned for the Singapore battalion.

Mr O'Flynn replied to the questions in writing yesterday.

He said the anti-nuclear policy was compatible with Anzus and would not change.

And in addition to the Western alliance, New Zealand would continue to maintain and extend close military co-operation with Australia.

"New Zealand does not intend to become non-aligned in the political sense or in any other sense, let alone join the Non-Aligned Movement."

OFFICIAL ON LANDING BAN FOR AUSTRALIAN PLANES

BK060739 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The director for foreign information of the Foreign Affairs Department has described as normal Indonesia's refusal to allow Royal Australian Air Force [RAAF] aircraft to land in its territory in accordance with current international regulations. Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta this afternoon, [name indistinct] said that Indonesia can permit foreign planes to land for refuelling, but it also reserves the right not to give such landing rights for specific reasons. The Foreign Affairs Department official did not give the reasons for the decision as they involved technical matters.

Surono Comments on Issue

BK080755 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Coordinating Minister for Politics and Security Surono, concurrently acting foreign minister, said the ban on the Royal Australian Air Force [RAAF] aircraft landing in Indonesia is only a technical issue. Answering questions put forward by newsmen in Jakarta this morning, Minister Surono said the case is currently under study and urged the Indonesian press not to further elaborate the issue as it could lead to political problems.

Concerning Indonesia-Australia cooperation, including that in the military sector, the minister said that it has been good all along and is not influenced by the issue.  
[passage omitted]

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR RETURNS FROM NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

BK070450 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0415 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 7 (BERNAMA) -- Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad arrived at the Royal Malaysian Air Force airbase here this morning after attending the eighth conference of heads of state or government of the Non-aligned Movement (NAM) in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Present at the airbase to greet the Prime Minister were his wife Dr Siti Hasmah, deputy foreign minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir and chief secretary Sallehuddin Mohamad. Dr Mahathir was in Harare for a week.

NEW MCA PRESIDENT APPOINTED 4 SEP

BK061559 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 5 Sep 86 p 2

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, 4 September -- Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] Deputy President Datuk Lee Kim Sai today pledged his support to the new party president, Datuk Dr Ling Liang Sik. He said this was in line with the wishes of former party president Mr Tan Koon Swan of a continuance of team-work and collective leadership in the running of the party. Mr Tan had also expressed a personal wish that the party rally behind Datuk Dr Ling as the new president. [passage omitted]

Datuk Dr Ling and Datuk Lee were appointed the new president and deputy president by the party Central Committee last night after it decided to accept Mr Tan's resignation. Mr Tan's decision was conveyed to the seven-member team, sent by the Central Committee, which met him at Changi prison for about an hour yesterday to get him to change his mind about resigning as party president. Mr Tan tendered his resignation from the post in a telex message to the party secretary general last week following his sentence of two years' jail and fine of Singapore \$500,000 by the Singapore High Court after he pleaded guilty to abetment of criminal breach of trust. He is now being remanded at Changi prison pending appeal against sentence to the Supreme Court. [passage omitted]

PRESIDENT AQUINO REAFFIRMS STAND ON SECESSION

BK051701 Hong Kong AFP in English 1657 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Jolo, Philippines, Sept 5 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino stood firm on her refusal to allow any part of the Philippines to secede in her talks here with Moslem separatist leader Nur Misuari, a government emissary said Friday. In a press conference at the Philippine Marines Headquarters here after the talks, government emissary Agapito Aquino said Mrs. Aquino "made it clear that dismemberment, secession from the Philippines is non-negotiable."

Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Misuari gave no details on the substance of their two-hour meeting, except for the formation of their negotiating panels. Mr. Misuari, who heads the Moslem insurgent Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) had declared before the talks that he was seeking the secession of various Moslem-inhabited areas from the largely Roman Catholic Philippines. Mrs. Aquino said before the talks that she would not allow secession.

In the same press conference, Mr. Aquino said that the 1976 Tripoli agreement and a provision for Moslem autonomy in a new Philippine constitution currently being drafted would serve as reference points in the negotiations. The Tripoli agreement was a ceasefire negotiated by the previous government and the MNLF in 1976, granting partial autonomy to Moslem-inhabited regions.

Mr. Aquino said Mrs. Aquino invited Mr. Misuari to the presidential palace in Manila but the MNLF leader said he had to consult his people first. Mr. Aquino also said Mr. Misuari, who returned to the Philippines this week after a self-imposed exile, "will be staying for a while in the country to visit his followers in other provinces of Mindanao."

MISUARI TO CONSULT WITH MINDANAO MNLF LEADERS

HK080201 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Chairman Nur Misuari of the Moro National Liberation Front will start a series of consultations with other MNLF leaders in Mindanao this week, beginning in Basilan and the Zamboanga peninsula. The 5-day Bangsa Moro Congress held in Sulu, which ended Friday, gave Misuari a free hand in deciding what solution should be worked out to bring peace to the southern Philippines.

Agapito Butz Aquino, official government emissary to the negotiations, along with the chairman of the Partido Demokratika Socialista Ng Pilipinas, (Carberto) Gonzalez, met with Southern Command chief Major General Jose Magno Jr in Zamboanga city to work out a system to ensure the safety of Misuari as he moved around in Mindanao for the consultations. Butz Aquino said that despite reports that some other rebel factions may not agree to what Misuari will do, it is their internal problem, because the government will talk only to the MNLF as a whole, and not to several factions.

MNLF WANTS AUTONOMY FOR 25 SOUTHERN PROVINCES

HK080453 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] wants complete political autonomy for all of Mindanao, Sulu, and Palawan. This was learned from an interview with MNLF leader Nur Misuari by Jojo Ysmael in Jolo:

[Begin Ysmael recording] During the interview, MNLF chairman Nur Misuari said the MNLF have lowered their demands from independence to autonomy, which will cover the 25 provinces in the Southern Philippines. He also threatened a bloody battle in Mindanao if the government does not grant autonomy to the region. It is reported that Misuari will travel around Mindanao to tell the people about the negotiations. [Words indistinct] the Organization of Islamic Conference and the United Nations are scheduled to witness the talks. [Words indistinct] national Bangsa Moro Congress was attended by 100,000 persons from various sectors. [end recording]

DELEGATION FOR AQUINO'S U.S. TRIP ANNOUNCED

HK051523 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Sep 86 p 26

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino will bring along a 12-man delegation when she leaves for an official working trip to the United States on Sept. 15.

This was announced yesterday by Rene Saguisag, outgoing chief presidential spokesperson.

The presidential party to the US includes Philippine Ambassador to the US Emmanuel Pelaez, Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion Jr., Central Bank Governor Jose B. Fernandez, Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra, Information Minister Teodoro Locsin Jr., Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno, National Economic and Development Authority Secretary-General Solita Monsod, Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Leticia Shahani, presidential appointment secretary Narcisa Escaler, and Saguisag.

Also accompanying the President are her military aide Col. Edilberto Yap, her daughter Viel and close friend Fritz Aragon.

Meanwhile, the president accepted yesterday the resignation of ex-deputy spokesperson and Malacanang press center officer-in-charge Alice Villadolid who resigned last Wednesday.

Villadolid earlier said she had become ineffective as "my recommendations on how to deal with the print medium have increasingly been disapproved" by higher officials.

In another statement Saguisag said President Aquino accepted Villadolid's resignation "with deep regret."

He added that President Aquino expressed her gratitude for all that Villadolid had done for her government and hoped that the former NEW YORK TIMES Manila correspondent could be called on to serve the administration again in the future.

AQUINO TO DISCUSS MARCOS WHILE IN U.S.

HK031016 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 3 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[By Cristina Pastor]

[Text] Deposed President Marcos' "continuing interference" in Philippine affairs will be in the agenda of President Aquino's talks with United States President Ronald Reagan when she visits the U.S. this month.

This was revealed yesterday by Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra Jr who was a panelist in a Makati forum on "Perceptions on the Aquino Visit to the U.S." University of Washington professor Peter Bacho was the main speaker.

Mitra, a member of the President's official party to the U.S., said the "friendship" between Marcos and Reagan was one of the things that "could be discussed."

"Why is he (Marcos) able to do it while he is in the U.S.? What has the U.S. government done (about this)? If it aware of (Marcos') activities? What are the mutual interests between the Philippines and the U.S. insofar as Marcos is concerned? These are things which could be clarified in the visit," Mitra said.

Marcos, who lives in exile in Honolulu, is widely believed to be financing anti-Aquino demonstrations in Manila. One particularly violent rally resulted in the death of a park promenader at the hands of loyalists.

Mitra said Marcos' role in efforts to destabilize the Aquino government would be "privately" discussed by Reagan and Mrs Aquino.

"They will discuss the matter away from their advisers who may sometimes not be helpful," he said.

Mitra also contradicted Prof Bacho's view that the Philippines would "not be secure" in the President's absence, by saying the country has a "stable government and a confident president."

Mitra said that while most Cabinet officials felt the President should postpone her U.S. trip for early next year, "tremendous letters of goodwill" from the Americans have convinced her to go this month.

'UNSOLICITED ADVICE' FROM REAGAN CRITICIZED

HK031012 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 3 Sep 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan Advances Unsolicited Advice"]

[Text] In a report by THE NEW YORK TIMES, published by THE MANILA CHRONICLE yesterday, the Reagan Administration has expressed concern at what it considers President Aquino's lack of effectiveness in handling the Communist insurgency. Reagan officials said the Administration believed that her efforts to seek a cease-fire with the New People's Army were not succeeding and that they wanted her to take tougher measures against the insurgents.

This expression of concern is a clear signal from Washington that it is increasingly becoming uneasy over the conciliatory direction of the Aquino Government towards the Communist guerrillas. It indicates that the Reagan Administration is now taking an overt step to pressure her Government from further flirtation with the insurgents.

It further indicates that President Aquino does not enjoy the unqualified support of the Reagan Administration, despite the fact that Senator Richard Lugar had handed her a letter from Mr Reagan assuring her that his administration stood firmly behind her government.

The Reagan concern should at least jolt her to shed off whatever illusions she had about his support. It foreshadows issues in which she must anticipate some hard questioning from American officials. Forewarned is forearmed.

From this end, the White House conclusion that the cease-fire efforts are not succeeding are a bit too premature. The objective views seems to be that both the armed forces and the NPA are responsible for one form of provocation or another. Apparently, both sides are trying to gain positions of strength while talks are under way between Government and rebel negotiators to establish a cease-fire.

The problem with the view of some Reagan officials urging the Government to take tougher measures against the insurgents is that the armed forces are not at this stage ready to undertake an all-out guerrilla war. Neither the Government nor the NPA is prepared for a slugging campaign.

On the part of the Government, the depleted treasury does not permit it to pour resources into a total military campaign without dragging down the economy. Moreover, the hard-line anti-insurgency campaign of the Marcos regime tells us that it resulted only in the rapid growth of the NPA.

A confrontational policy for the Aquino Government is probably the worst possible option. Its high financial and political costs in terms of draining the treasury and sharpening national divisions could be a guarantee that no economic recovery takes place.

That would be a recipe for further unrest -- a condition that could eventually put at risk the viability of US bases here.

#### LAUREL DOUBTS U.S. SENATOR'S ALLEGED STATEMENT

HK041109 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel said today that he doubts a report about an alleged declaration made by U.S. Senator Richard Lugar. According to a UPI report, Lugar stated that he feared that a political showdown between President Corazon Aquino and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile may erupt. For the details here is the report from Marilou Linggad:

[Begin recording] [Linggad] Laurel said that he did not know how and where this report came about. He added that Lugar's statement may have been misinterpreted. Moreover, Laurel questioned the truth of the report, because according to him, Lugar could not possibly make statements which may jeopardize the president's forthcoming visit to the United States.

[Laurel recording indistinct]

At the same time, Laurel said that he will be going to the United States after President Aquino returns from there. He is expected to go on a speaking engagement.  
[end recording]

**Enrile says Statement 'Unfortunate'**

HK050251 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile described as unfortunate the statement of an American official saying he would challenge President Aquino in the next 6 months. Enrile was referring to published reports quoting U.S. Senator Richard Lugar as saying that an Aquino-Enrile clash would happen in the next 6 months over the insurgency issue. The American Senator was recently in Manila and conferred with Aquino and Enrile about the country's insurgency and economic problems.

**LAUREL STRESSES CONTINUITY IN FOREIGN POLICY**

HK031424 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Sep 86 p 24

[Text] Vice-President and Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador H. Laurel yesterday called for continuity in the country's foreign policy.

In a speech before diplomats at the Hotel Inter-continental Manila, Laurel said a country's foreign policy is governed by geographical location, economic needs; people's accumulated concept of foreign affairs, their ideological predilections, and prejudices; pressures from other countries, external forces beyond government control; and current agreements with other countries which have to be respected.

"In no other area of policy is continuity more important or unavoidable than in foreign affairs," Laurel said.

He said in the past the Filipinos have not been consulted in the formulation of some of its foreign policies which directly affect them.

He cited the RP-US military bases agreement which "has existed for 39 years since 1947 by acquiescence of the Filipino people."

Laurel said the Filipino people have not really been heard on the US bases issue.

Laurel proposed that one year before the expiry of the bases agreement a plebiscite would be held to determine the people's consensus on the issue. If the people agree on the stay of the US bases, Laurel proposed that negotiations should start from scratch that a new agreement should be made. [sentence as published]

Meanwhile, in Angeles City, Deputy Defense Minister Wilson Gamboa has called for the removal of a provision in the RP-US bases agreement which allows the United States "unhampered military operations in the country."

Gamboa issued this statement in his lecture before some 400 students and faculty members of the Angeles University Foundation here Monday, the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY reported.

The provision stipulated that the United States can launch any military offensive against any country from the Philippines.

"Unhampered military operations allows the United States to store nuclear arms in the country making it vulnerable to a nuclear attack," he said.

Gamboa stressed that the removal of the provision will reduce the risks of a possible nuclear attack in the Philippines.

The deputy minister also said within the next 10 years, U.S. military installations in the Philippines would not be very important any more because the U.S. present "star wars" project would render current methods obsolete.

He said, however, that presence of the U.S. bases in the country is still necessary "for leverage."

#### TERRORISTS BLOW UP POWER LINES IN ZAMBOANGA

HK081037 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The entire Zamboanga Peninsula this afternoon suffered a blackout as a result of a terrorist attack yesterday on the main transmission line of the Maria Cristina power grid. The grid is located at Barangay Magsaysay, Lanao del Norte. The Zamboanga City Electricity Cooperative reported that the main line from the grid's Tower 85 was cut after saboteurs blew it up. Cooperative officials said they hoped the lines would be replaced by the National Power Corporation [Napocor] on Thursday or Friday. The electricity cooperative at present is utilizing power through its emergency connection from the Napocor station based in Zamboanga City.

#### ARMY REFORMISTS TO CONTINUE GROUP'S EXISTENCE

HK011420 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 1 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] The vote was unanimous: most of the 84 military officers who attended last Thursday night's meeting of the Reform the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Movement (RAM), the loose but influential organization which played a pivotal role in deposing the Marcos government last February, supported the movement's continued existence.

In the process, the RAM, which from 1984 (when it first came into being) to early 1986 had to function underground for fear of the wrath of then Armed Forces chief, Gen. Fabian Ver, also elected the new members of its eleven-man steering committee, the group's overall decision-making body.

Elected that night were: Col. Gregorio Honasan, Lt. Col. Vic Batac, Lt. Diosdado Valerosos, Lt. Raffy Tadeo, Capt. Felix Turingan, Maj. Sonny Razon, Lt. George Javier, Lt. Antonio Cruz, Maj. Hotchkiss, Maj. Dagudag and Lt. R.S. Lee.

The results of the Thursday meeting dispelled, at least from the time being, rumors of an alleged split within the RAM (a speculative tidbit which was later denied by a RAM spokesman and subsequently verified by NEW DAY as totally unfounded) and of a view among RAM's reform-minded officers that the movement had outlived its usefulness and should therefore be dissolved.

The issue of dissolving the RAM came into being when certain members conveyed their inclination early this month to disband, erase the perceived split in the military (said to be heightened by the existence of fraternal organizations among the other military personnel), and stand united behind their institution and the chain of command.

At the core of the tension that has surrounded RAM during the past months following the February revolution is the realization by some of its members that the organization was becoming more and more political. For one thing, the distrust by some sectors towards Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has spilled into RAM's affairs due to accusations that RAM members are "Enrile boys." This charge never fails to rattle the younger RAM members, particularly those who are not members of Enrile's elite security group. Often, they are quick to argue that "Enrile is not the founder of the RAM, contrary to what has been claimed."

It is clear, however, that Enrile articulates much of their concern (equal investigation on human rights violations, more hardline stance against the communists, etc.). Cautiously, they do not hide the fact that they would be "apprehensive" if Enrile were suddenly fired because he articulated the views they share.

The political undertones of these developments had only served to dampen what remained of the idealism which had at one time, necessitated the founding of the RAM. "It's no longer worth it," noted one officer, referring to maintaining the organization.

He admitted that prior to the Thursday meeting, many of the RAM members were seriously rethinking their position about continuing RAM because there seemed to be more negative than positive results, and RAM is now seen as division of the AFP.

"We want to be identified with the new AFP," another officer noted. "RAM is getting too political. Besides, some of the reforms we had initially been seeking are now being acted upon since Gen. Fidel Ramos became the chief of staff. In essence, reform within the AFP is now being institutionalized, so what would be the function of a movement like RAM?"

All this, however, became moot and academic last Thursday when a battery of RAM members -- both old and new -- took to the stage to speak out on behalf of RAM's continued existence.

"This is the first time I attended a RAM meeting and now, suddenly I am confronted by all this talk that RAM will be dissolved...Ang malas ko naman ngayong gabi (Boy, I'm unlucky tonight)," a captain said. "Anyway, what I just want to say is that RAM shouldn't be dissolved since a lot of reforms, particularly for those soldiers like me in the field, have yet to be accomplished."

RAM spokesman Lt. Valeroso, made his own appeal from the floor. "After all we have been through, how can we abandon our campaign for reforms now?" he asked.

Col. Hector Tarazona, a former RAM steering committee member, on the other hand, reminded the officers that RAM is not a fraternal organization and never had been. "RAM is a movement, an ideal represented by reform-minded officers of the armed forces," he said. "Its function is merely to guide the reformation process upon recommendation of the general membership. Our objective is to transform the AFP into one big reform movement and we need an organized effort, through the RAM, to initiate reforms."

Honasan said that should RAM be disbanded, the spirit that gave birth to the movement could peter out: the pursuit of reforms, professionalism, integrity, economic decency. "We only need to address ourselves to this question: have the reforms which we initially wanted to accomplish been achieved? Should the reformation process within the AFP -- which is slowly being institutionalized -- be allowed to run its course without the movement which is its heart and soul?" he asked.

Honasan had only one request: If the movement's members vote that RAM should continue, he recommended that General Ramos be made honorary chairman inasmuch as he "represents professionalism at its best in the Armed Forces."

As it turned out, there were no speakers for the dissolution of RAM. And when the vote was brought to the floor, the motion was carried overwhelmingly. The voting for the new members of the steering committee quickly followed.

In retrospect, most officers interviewed by NEW DAY noted that the argument of reformation within the AFP being a continuing process carried the day.

It was clear that most of the officers believe that even if many of the RAM's visions have been institutionalized in the new armed forces, RAM must continue to exist for as long as there are reforms to be undertaken in the military," said Honasan. "RAM will act as the second conscience of the NAFF [New Armed Forces of the Philippines]."

#### Pessimistic on Misuari Talks

HK030038 Manila MANILA BULLETIN In English 2 Sep 86 pp 1, 9

[Text] Officers identified with the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) expressed pessimism yesterday over the scheduled peace talks between President Aquino and Nur Misuari, self-exiled leader of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

RAM sources said the President should not make policy agreements with Misuari but with the Moro people. They said Misuari merely represents one of the factions of the MNLF. The talks will be useless if the two other factions of the MNLF will not agree, they added.

Misuari is believed to espouse for Muslim secessionism, while the other MNLF factions headed by Hashim Salamat and Dimas Pundato are more "reformist in goals" and seek only for autonomy.

The sources said the three leaders differ ideologically and personally.

The RAM officers said Misuari is formerly a communist, pointing out that he was a Kabataang Makabayan [National Youth] (KM) member and Samahang Demokratikong Kabataan [Democratic Youth Association] (SDK) leader before the martial law period.

Misuari, they said, is also being accused of being a slave of foreign powers, specifically Libya, and of malversation of MNLF funds contributed by the World Muslim League and the Organization of Islamic Conference.

Other military sources also expressed disagreement with the President's discussion [as published] to meet with Misuari in the South.

They said Misuari should be the one to go to the President.

"It could be a sign of the President's humility but it will affect our national prestige and give Misuari's group some legal status or status of belligerency because it is the head-of-state dealing with them," they said.

GOVERNMENT REBELS HOLD 2ND MEETING ON CEASE-FIRE

HK070156 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] The Philippine Government and communist rebel negotiators met for the second time in one month yesterday somewhere in Metro Manila on the government's proposal for an immediate cessation of hostilities to last 30 days, during which substantive peace talks between them would start. In a joint statement signed by the government and the rebel panels, the insurgents' group said however that although they agree to a cease-fire at the soonest possible time, they have to consult on the matter with their people for final decision. The group said nevertheless that the cease-fire will provide the proper climate for continued talks for permanent peace.

Joint Communique Issued

HK070524 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] The second round of talks in Manila between the Philippine Government and the communist rebels has come to an end. During the talks, the government put forward a proposal for a 30-day cease-fire, as Keith Dalton reports:

[Begin Dalton recording] In a joint communique issued after the talks, it was stated that while the communist negotiators agreed in principle that a cease-fire should be called as soon as possible, the rebel side asked for time to consult the leadership of the banned communist party and the New People's Army. Both negotiating teams have agreed to meet again in 2 weeks.

Gauging from the working of the joint communique, the criterion for a cease-fire differs for both sides. While the Aquino government sees a cease-fire as providing a proper climate for substantial peace talks, the communists believe a cease-fire should form part of a comprehensive political settlement. This, according to the communists, differs fundamentally from the immediate cease-fire proposal of the government, and makes consultations imperative.

In the communique, the communists pointed out that the premises and guidelines of such a cease-fire would have to be clearly defined. They also said that the deployment of government troops against the rebels is the main cause of continuing clashes, a claim the military would disagree with.

The 4-hour meeting between the 2-member panels of the government and the national democratic front, an umbrella left wing organization, was held in a suburban house in Manila. The chief government negotiator, Ramon Mitra, later said that Mrs Aquino was pleased about the progress of the talks, but wanted a quick decision on the cease-fire proposal. [end recording]

MITRA ASKS FOR MORE CONFIDENCE IN NEGOTIATIONS

HK051553 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 5 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra yesterday practically begged defense and military officials to have "a little more confidence" in the official negotiators even as Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile continued to talk tough on the peace talks.

Mitra, a member of the Government panel, said unwarranted public commentaries on the details of the peace talks are creating an unhealthy atmosphere for the talks.

Mitra said nobody should be alarmed on whatever the demands of the National Democratic Front (NDF) are. He said government negotiators composed of himself, Commission on Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona and former Sen Jose Diokno have not agreed nor disagreed on anything yet.

"We are trying to arrive at a common denominator which is agreeable to both parties," he said. "But we have to be let alone and handle these things by ourselves to enable us to arrive at the right formula."

Mitra's plea came on the heels of Enrile's warning against the government making any deals which would cede any part of the country to communist rebels.

Speaking before members of the Alpha Phi Omega Fraternity at the Quezon City Sports Club Wednesday night, Enrile outlined the defense and military establishment's stand on the peace talks with the communist insurgents.

He said that the government should not enter into any agreement with the "Marxist-Leninist movement" that would surrender sovereignty over any part of the national territory.

Also, any agreement drawn up between the two sides should not recognize any area as being politically or militarily controlled by the rebels, he said.

Meanwhile, the Partido ng Bayan [PNB -- People's Party] denounced Enrile's naming PNB as a communist front.

Rolando Olalia, PNB national chairman, said Enrile's statement only "manifests his rabid anti-communism and anti-people stance."

Olalia added the PNB is a political party of the workers, peasants and middle class.

"This is very explicit in the Constitution and program of action that were unanimously approved by more than 2,000 delegates during the party founding congress at the Folk Arts Theater Aug. 30 and 31," he said.

He accused Enrile of spreading outright lies against a party that is committed to national freedom and popular democracy. It can only be explained by his sharing similar anti-people views with his former boss (Marcos) and his US supporters," Olalia said.

The military Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan) [New People's Alliance] expressed fears that Enrile's accusation against PNB may be a prelude to an eventual crackdown against "progressive" organizations.

In a press statement, Bayan said Enrile's accusations are "not anymore surprising" since it came in the wake of a similar charge which he had made against grade-schoolers of St. Scholastica's College.

It added that Enrile's charges only "forebodes the closing down of a venue for democratic expression," and may drive those who have opted to walk the path of peace, back to the hills where they have a better chance of speaking and being heard."

Bayan also said that if indeed there are communists within the PNB, it is a "clear proof" that they have "chosen the peaceful way in articulating and realizing their political convictions."

#### ENRILE STATES STAND ON PEACE TALKS WITH REBELS

HK041355 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 4 Sep 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile disclosed yesterday the stand of the Ministry of National Defense and the New Armed Forces of the Philippines in the peace and ceasefire talks between the government and the communists and their front organizations.

He disclosed the stand of the ministry and the military in a speech before the Alpha Phi Omega fraternity at the Quezon City Sports Club. He said:

"It is our position that the government should not enter into an agreement with the Marxist-Leninist movement that would result in any or all of the following conditions:

"1. The surrender of sovereignty by the government over any part of the national territory.

"2. The recognition of any area as being politically or militarily 'controlled' by the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], the New People's Army, or the National Democratic Front [NDF].

"3. The acknowledgement that any area or community is 'defended' by any armed force other than the legitimate police and military forces of the government."

The defense chief said that several months ago, a feeling of optimism was generated among the people by the prospect of a peaceful settlement of the insurgency problem.

He said that many people thought that with the exit of the old regime, the dissidents would come down from the hills and join the mainstream of political and socio-economic life.

According to Enrile, the dissidents made the peace overtures to cater to popular will and sentiment and went through the motions of acceding to the wishes of the people by sending emissaries to dialogue with government.

The defense chief said that the NDF-CPP-NPA had set up a political party to signal their alleged readiness to enter the arena of democratic politics.

He said their leaders came out in the open and spoke of reformist programs, rather than of a violent revolution. Their "fellow travellers" and sympathizers in various sectors, he said, also came out in a chorus of support and encouragement.

But underneath the veneer of these development, "we now see the stark realities that continue to haunt the nation," he said.

The first reality, Enrile said, is that the armed and violent struggle continues to be waged by them. Government soldiers are being killed together with innocent civilians, he added.

The second reality, Enrile said, is that the people who are making the peace overtures and who had purportedly set up a political party to engage in democratic processes are the same people who are leading the armed struggle.

"The Marxist-Leninist movement," the defense chief pointed out, "thrives on class tension and class struggle. When they come to the negotiating table, they do not intend to make peace. For them, negotiating with non-Marxists is merely a continuation of the class struggle. It is not a permanent avenue to peace, but a strategic move in a never-ending war."

#### Calls New Party Communist Front

HK040317 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday branded the newly formed Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] political party as another front organization of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]. He said the formation of the party is part of an orchestrated move by the leftist to advance their armed and unarmed struggle. Enrile also accused the leaders of the underground movement in indulging in double-talk in the ongoing peace talks with the government. He said the CPP does not intend to make peace but will use the negotiations for a strategic maneuver. At the same time he warned the government leadership against entering into an agreement with the movement that would result in the surrender of sovereignty by the government of any part of the national territory, recognition of any area as being politically or military controlled by the CPP and the New People's Army and the National Democratic Front, and the acknowledgement that any area or community is defended by groups other than the legitimate police or military force of the government.

#### PIMENTEL URGES ENRILE TO KEEP QUIET OR RESIGN

HK050247 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr yesterday [4 Sep] asked Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to resign if he cannot put up with President Aquino's policies towards the rebels. Speaking before the Foreign Correspondents' Association of the Philippines, Pimentel said it is improper for Enrile or any cabinet member to be questioning the policies of the president, especially on the ongoing cease-fire talks with the rebels. He said if Enrile is not happy about the ongoing negotiations, he should criticize this in the presence of the president and should refrain or desist from criticizing her policies publicly.

LAUREL DEFENDS ENRILE CRITICISM OF AQUINO POLICY

HK081109 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Vice-President Salvador H. Laurel yesterday said that criticisms of President Aquino's policies in dealing with the communist insurgency by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile "should be taken in the right spirit because it is his duty to be concerned with anything that affects the peace and order situation."

Laurel also said that members of the Cabinet should not ask fellow members to resign but instead they should work together.

He was reacting to a statement made by Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel who said that Enrile must resign or risk dismissal if he keeps criticizing President Aquino's policies in dealing with the communist insurgency problem.

"I think it is unfortunate that a member of the Cabinet should tell a fellow member to resign, especially in public. The Cabinet is like a carriage being pulled by several horses. The horses should pull together in the same direction in order for it to get anywhere," he said.

Laurel said that he is assuming that Pimentel was quoted correctly.

Laurel said that Pimentel has no authority to talk on the issue of the peace talks because he is not the one involved in the negotiations.

He said that while the peace talks should be given every chance to succeed, "it must succeed in the right direction. It must not result in a worse situation. That will be a different matter."

A prominent Marcos loyalist leader warned yesterday of the possible dire consequences if President Aquino would decide to fire Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

Lawyer Oliver Lozano said the government is courting a political disaster if it would kick out Enrile.

NINE KILLED IN MINDANAO CHURCH BOMBING

HK080449 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Nine persons were killed and 57 were seriously wounded when a bomb exploded in a church in Ozamis City yesterday afternoon while a wedding was taking place. The report was made by Mrs Lourdes Loyola, chief of the Philippine Red Cross disaster relief operation service. Lilia Tolentino has the full report:

[Begin recording] According to Mrs Loyola, she received a report yesterday from their Red Cross chapter asking for blood for victims of the bombing. She said those killed were Pedro (Gial), Gino (Gial), Rosa Dela Pena, (Laurie Ann) Bustamante, Ceferina Cortes, (Jose Obial), and other unidentified persons. She added that 57 injured persons were in various hospitals in the region. Mrs Loyola said the Red Cross sent 8,000 cc of various types of blood for the victims. She said she did not know how the incident took place or who the persons responsible for the bombing are. [end recording]

**MILF Threatened Local Mayor**

HK080607 Hong Kong AFP in English 0558 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, Sept 8 (AFP) -- At least eight people were killed and 96 others injured Sunday in a grenade attack by Moslem rebels on a church near here, a military official said Monday. Six worshippers at the Roman Catholic Church have died and two of the attackers were killed after the attack by a breakaway faction of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), army brigade commander Colonel Ramon Aquino told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. In Manila, a Philippine National Red Cross official said in a report carried by government-run television that she had been informed that nine people had died.

The attack came two days after MNLF chairman Nur Misuari formalized a truce with President Corazon Aquino which was disapproved of by the faction -- the Moslem Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) -- but Col. Aquino indicated that personal motives could be behind the attack. He said five men exploded a fragmentation grenade in the church in Salvador, in southern Lanao del Norte Province, after the priest had read the gospel before 200 churchgoers, including the local mayor.

Mayor Ricardo Bliss had received death threats from members of the MILF, a fundamentalist faction of the MNLF, weeks before the attack and one of the dead was his mother-in-law, he said. "We are preparing to neutralize the rebel group," Col. Aquino, whose brigade covers Salvador Town, said in an interview.

The MILF, led by self-exiled former Misuari aide Hashim Salamat, operates mainly in Moslem-dominated Lanao del Norte. One of those killed by pursuing security forces was identified by the military as MILF commander Manalamba Tambayao. The meeting between Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Misuari was in Jolo Island off western Mindanao, where the MNLF main faction led by Mr. Misuari operates.

**NPA REPORTEDLY ACHIEVES 'STRATEGIC STALEMATE'**

HK310144 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0130 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] A ranking military commander has admitted that the communist New People's Army has already achieved a strategic stalemate with the Armed Forces of the Philippines in the northern Ilocos region. It means that the NPA, the guerrilla wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, is now capable of launching renewed attacks against government forces. This according to Regional Unified Commander Brigadier General Jesus Dela Cruz.

Gen Dela Cruz attributed this to the defensive posture of the military brought about by the Aquino government's reconciliation policy. He deplored that while the military refrained itself from launching counterinsurgency operations, the rebels continued to mount attacks, particularly in the northern Philippines. He explained a strategic stalemate occurs when the guerrilla forces have established their mass base, control wide territories, and pack a fighting force a regular army could not longer defeat.

OFFICIAL SAYS CPP-NPA COULD 'TAKE OVER COUNTRY'

HK011240 Manila THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 31 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Retired Brig Gen Isidro Agunod, assistant secretary for plans and programs of the defense ministry yesterday said the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the New People's Army (NPA) have the present capability to take over the country.

Agunod said in an interview with the defense press corps: "Militarily they can take over. Right now they have de facto military control over large areas in the rural areas."

Agunod explained that the communists have control over large areas in the countryside because government troops have been asked to pull out of the communist-controlled areas and the soldiers are being charged with human rights violations.

"The troops are physically immobilized and psychologically paralyzed," Agunod said.

Agunod said the subversives have taken advantage of the democratic space and good will offered to them by the present government.

Agunod said: "The present government has given a lot of human considerations for our citizens and they (NPAs) are taking advantage of this. That's the pity of it, the good will of the new government is being taken advantage of to proselytize or brainwash the people to use the press to subvert the new government, and if it continues before the election, we might have NDF-controlled areas while the cities will become contested areas."

The government troopers are doing their best and are facing a lot of fire from the enemy, Agunod said, adding that, they are living below the poverty level and they are being criticized by the press and their own people.

REBELS ADMIT RAID ON CEBU POLICE SUBSTATION

HK080325 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Communist rebels in Cebu have admitted that they carried out the attack on the Tuburan INP [Integrated National Police] substation last August 26. Three policemen and 1 civilian were reported killed in the raid, which was carried out by 30 rebels who made off with 6 armalites and 3 service pistols. The rebels said the raid was in line with their aim of destroying all vestiges of the past regime's facistic machinery.

CORRECTION: OMITTED PAGE

In the 5 September Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT page P 5 was inadvertently omitted. The following page, P 16 of the 8 September Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, contains the material missing from the 5 September book:

PARTIDO NG BAYAN HOLDS FIRST CONGRESS 30-31 AUG

HK011434 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 1 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Emerging political parties are inevitably classified nowadays under certain labels: "left" for those which lean toward communism, "right" for those which favor capitalism, and "centrist" for those which try to strike a balance between the two ideologies. As if these were not enough, there are those which claim to be "left of center," "right of center," and so forth.

The Partido ng Bayan (PNB) [People's Party], primarily because it is headed by known communist leaders like Jose Ma. Sison, Bernabe Buscayno and Alan Jazmines, has always been branded as the party of the "left."

Such classification Sison disputes. In a prepared speech before delegates to the PNB's Founding Congress at the Folk Arts Theater during the weekend, at which President Aquino has been invited, Sison said the party is not "strictly a party of the left."

"It is a party of both the Left and the middle," he said. "It is a party of all the oppressed and exploited people who are fighting for their own liberation, and all round social progress."

Sison also said that he had often been asked whether PNB is a rival or an extension of the Communist Party of the Philippines. "My simple answer is that with a national democratic character and has its own political and organizational integrity," he said. "Quite clearly, the Communist Party of the Philippines remains the Marxist-Leninist vanguard party of the proletariat."

PNB, said Sison, is different from the other political parties that have been formed in that it is mostly composed of the members of the working class. The other parties, according to him, are controlled by the "reactionary classes" of big compradors and landlords, who are susceptible to the dictates of the United States.

To ensure popular representation in the party, Sison said that the PNB constitution states that at least 60 percent, but no more than 70 percent, of all members must come from the toiling masses.

His party's decision to join the political fray Sison attributed to the perception that "there is not a single party or a combination of parties that can offer a solution to the ever worsening political and economic crisis" in the country.

He said the ascendancy of Mrs Aquino to the presidency has failed to solve the country's problems brought about by both the United States and the "local reactionary classes."

"The Aquino government," according to Sison, "is pulled by two contradictory trends." The principal trend is allegedly represented by the rabid pro-imperialists and the reactionaries and the secondary trend, by those who call themselves the liberal democrats.

Using both a financial squeeze and the threat of a coup, the US has been pressuring the Aquino government into making an early commitment on the retention of the US military bases beyond 1991, said Sison.

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